密勒氏評論報

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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IS A PRACTICAL PEACE PLAN POSSIBLE?

SEVERAL days ago the *China Weekly Review* announced two prizes amounting to $1,500 for a practical peace plan for China, the idea being inspired chiefly by the offer of Mr. Edward Bok of Philadelphia of $100,000 for a world peace plan. The idea was also inspired by the fact that almost everybody, Chinese or foreigners, that one meets in China has a "plan" for the settlement of China's internal political problems. Every politician in the land from Sun Yat-sen to Tsao Kun has a peace plan and at least one wealthy Chinese merchant, Sir Robert Ho Tung of Hongkong, is so seriously interested in bringing about unity in China that he has been working in Shanghai for many months trying to get the heads of the various factions into a conference. For these reasons the prize offer by the *Review* has attracted considerable attention and manuscripts containing suggestions for a settlement of China's internal troubles have already begun to come in. Several letters on the subject from both foreigners and Chinese have also been received. One prominent foreigner with extensive business interests in China wrote critically of the prize offer by the *Review* and ended up his discussion by proposing his own "peace plan" which briefly is that all of China's internal troubles would melt away if the railroads and means of communication were all placed under the control of the Chinese Maritime Customs. Since the man making this suggestion did not want his plan included in the prize offer, we are not violating any confidence by exposing it here. Then there have been several letters from Chinese both critical and commendatory. One of the critical letters is most interesing and at the writer's request we reproduce it here:

Editor, China Weekly Review:—

Allow me to say a few words regarding your offer of $1,500.00 for a practical peace plan for China, as announced on October 27, 1923. I believe that no peace plan that is really practical is possible—for China or for any other country in the world.

But you want a practical peace plan for China only.

Well, that is a far more difficult thing. Our country, I am very sorry to say, is indeed rotten to the core. It is indeed at war all the time, wars of various kinds, physical and moral. No peace plan, however, is possible; no peace plan can save it.

There are the strong militarists. There are the tricky and bribe-receiving politicians. There are the uneducated and the half-educated people. If you can make all of them go, China will be at peace. But nothing can make them go—except Almighty Death.

This does not mean that China is finished. No, indeed no. Still we have a big number of men who are not militarists, who are not politicians, who are really educated either according to the old way or the new way. Some day a true savior will be born among them or come out from among them. Such a savior will be wise and unselfish. Such a savior will have his own plan of saving China. He will not (please excuse me) take any ready-made peace plan from the *China Weekly Review*.

At present, I say again, no practical peace plan is possible. To make any peace plan for China is to bell the cat. Any seemingly workable plan can never be carried out.

You must excuse me for saying so much in a destructive way regarding your prize-offering peace plan. But what I have said may be useful, may give suggestions to those who are going to enter into the competition. Therefore, I wish you would print this letter.

Yours very sincerely,

Tseu Yih Zan.

Shanghai, Oct. 29, 1923.

We are sorry that Mr. Tseu Yih Zan feels so pessimistically on the subject of the future of his country, but the fact that he wrote the letter indicates that he is thinking on the subject and this is exactly what the *Review* had in mind when the prize offer was announced. If the real thinkers in China can be inspired to get to work on the subject, something constructive is bound to emerge and perhaps out of it all, a "wise and unselfish savior will come out with his own plan for saving China" to use the words of our correspondent. The competition for a prize plan now has some two months to run and from present prospects the results will be most interesting and helpful.

MISSIONARY VS. THE BUSINESS MAN'S OPINION

AT the close of the annual conference of the Associated American Chambers of Commerce of China in Shanghai two weeks ago, a special meeting was held which was attended by the delegates from the various chambers and by representatives of the various American missionary organizations in this part of China. The discussion at this meeting centered about the present situation in China and American policy toward this country. Strange as it may seem to those who believe that missionary opinion regarding conditions in China differs radically from the opinion of foreign business men on the same subject, it was found after considerable discussion that the business men and the missionaries stand practically upon the same ground. Furthermore it was found that they are largely interested in the same subjects and although opinion was not always unanimous on the part of those present toward every subject, there was general agreement on the essentials to such an extent that one of the delegates to the meeting of the Associated American Chambers of Commerce suggested that at the next conference of the organization next year, a committee representing the various missionary bodies be invited to join in the discussions. Another suggestion which came from a representative of an important missionary organization went still further to the effect that a commission be appointed to be made up of representatives of the American Chambers of Commerce, of the Chinese Chambers of Commerce, of the Chinese society for the advancement of education and of the missionaries to go into the whole matter of the present situation of China and try to find a solution.

THIS preliminary conference of representatives of the American commercial and missionary interests in China was of very great importance for, as frequently stated in these columns, the making of American policy toward China largely rests with the American resident in China. Outside of limited circles in the United States, the general knowledge of the American people regarding China or conditions in China is meager indeed. As one of our correspondents in America recently stated, the American people become tremendously interested in some bizarre item of information or misinformation about China but when you try to talk to them about some of the real facts regarding China they change the subject to baseball or the price of wheat. The reason for this is two fold; the first being due to perfectly good economic reasons based upon the fact that up to the last decade America has been self-sufficient. It has not been necessary for the American farmer or manufacturer to worry about foreign markets for their surplus merchandise. They sold their products at home and they produced at home practically everything needed by the people generally. The other reason for lack of a genuine interest in China has been due to the poor communication between the two countries. With only one direct cable and an almost prohibitive rate on news dispatches, the American people naturally have read in their newspapers only the sensational things about China. News of a bandit raid on a train or the capture of a ship by pirates gets on the front page but the average editor at home has little space for articles about the work of the Chinese Society for the Advancement of Education, the Association for the Building of Roads, or similar constructive matters that show that China is really advancing toward better things in spite of the efforts of reactionary elements that are hang-overs from a past generation.

OWING largely to the fortunes of war, America has more or less suddenly been forced into a position of vital importance in world affairs. And this reference to world affairs includes the Orient naturally. Because of the general lack of educational background the American people first and the government at Washington next, are unprepared for the responsibility. Therefore, as stated before, the making of American policy toward China depends largely upon the information which the American residents in China supply to their connections at home. Under the American form of government it is next to impossible for Washington to take any definite and continuing action in reference to foreign questions unless such action has the support of public opinion. Hence the very great necessity for cooperation of the American commercial and missionary interests to the end that a genuine American policy toward China be developed without further delay owing to the serious situation which now exists out here. The fact that there is little essential difference between the opinions of missionaries and the opinions of business men regarding what should be done makes the matter of cooperation simple. It is to be hoped that the excellent move made by the Associated American Chambers of Commerce of China will be continued and further that the individual American chambers of Commerce and missionary bodies in various parts of China immediately take up the same line of work.

LIVING UP TO THE NAVAL LIMITATION TREATY

ON October 25 the United States Navy held an interesting sale, the first of the kind ever held in the history of the American or any other navy. Although the news regarding the results of the sale have not yet reached the Far East, the purpose of the sale was to dispose of battleships and crusiers made necessary by the Arms Limitation Treaty concluded in Washington last year by the great naval powers. According to the terms of the sale as covered in the advertisement reproduced herewith the purchasers were bound to break up the

Naval Vessels to be Sold for Salvage

Complying with the provisions of the Treaty Limiting Naval Armament, the United States Navy offers for SALE by SEALED PROPOSALS, twenty-one Battleships and Battle Cruisers, to be scrapped by the purchasers within 18 months from date of ratification of the Treaty, which went into effect August 17, 1923.

FIRST SALE OCT. 25, 1923 Vessels on ways at Navy Yards. Each vessel to be sold in its present state of construction.

BATTLESHIPS—Designed Dimensions—Length, 684 feet; breadth, 105 feet; draft, 33 feet; displacement, 43,200 tons

U. S. S. South Dakota — At Navy Yard New York
U. S. S. Indiana — At Navy Yard, New York
U. S. S. Montana — At Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal
U. S. S. North Carolina — At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

BATTLE CRUISERS—Designed Dimensions—Length, 874 ft., breadth 101 ft. 8½ in., draft 31 ft., displacement, 43,500 tons

U. S. S. Constitution — At Navy Yard Philadelphia
U. S. S. United States

Write or write Officer-in-Charge, Sale of Naval Vessels, Room 1008, Navy Department, Washington, D. C. for Catalogue 224-B, giving terms and conditions of this sale. Other sales to be held as follows:

NOVEMBER 1
Battleships Afloat—Now at Navy Yards

	Displacement Tons
New Hampshire at Philadelphia	16,000
Louisiana at Philadelphia	16,000
Georgia at Mare Island, Cal.	14,948
Rhode Island at Mare Island Cal.	14,948
Connecticut at Puget Sound, Wash.	16,000

Write for catalogue 225-B

NOVEMBER 8
Vessels on Ways at Private Shipyards

BATTLESHIPS — Designed Displacement-Tons

Iowa at Newport News, Va.	43,200
Massachusetts at Fore River, Mass.	43,200

BATTLE CRUISERS—at Newport News, Va.

Constellation	43,500
Ranger	43,500

Each vessel to be sold in its present state of construction

Write for catalogue 226-B

NOVEMBER 30
Battleships Afloat—Now at Navy Yards

	Displacement-Tons
Michigan at Philadelphia	16,000
Minnesota at Philadelphia	16,000
Kansas at Philadelphia	16,000
Vermont at Mare Island, Cal	16,000
Nebraska at Mare Island, Cal.	14,948
Delaware at Boston, Mass.	20,000

Write for catalogue 228-B

These sales offer an unusual opportunity to those desiring to engage in the "ship-breaking" industry, to ship builders, the metal trades, and all engaged in the purchase and sale of scrap metals and materials. Liberal terms are offered and, if desired, deferred payments can be arranged extending over a period of three years. For catalogue and full information address:

OFFICER-IN-CHARGE, SALE OF NAVAL VESSELS
Room 1008, Navy Department, 17th and B Streets, Washington, D.C.

vessels in accordance with the terms of the Washington Conference. At the sale held on October 25 the battleships *South Dakota, Indiana, Montana, North Carolina* and the battle crusiers *Constitution* and *United States* were to be disposed of. At later sales scheduled for November 1, 8 and 30 other fighting craft to the total number of twenty-one were scheduled for the scrap-heap. The above advertisement is of unusual interest for several reasons. In the first place the vessels to be sold as junk and destroyed would in themselves make a respectable navy for some of the smaller countries. Second, it presents concrete evidence that the United States is living up to the terms of the arms limitation agreement signed at the Washington Conference, and finally it marks the beginning of the new era certain to come eventually in the relations of nations when reason and peaceful discussion are to take the place of armed force.

U. S. Ambassador to Great Britain

Frank P. Kellogg, formerly Republican Senator from Minnesota, according to word received, has been appointed United States Ambassador to Great Britain. Mr. Kellogg is successor to Colonel Harvey and the New York *Times* regards the appointment as a compliment to the West, while the New York *World* comments favorably on the appointment.

Mr. Kellogg was a close personal friend of the late President Harding and was a leader of the mild reservationists in the fight over the Versailles Treaty and came to the fore as special government counsel during the Taft administration, which included proceedings against the Standard Oil Trust and actions to dissolve important railway mergers. Mr. Kellogg was born in New York but went with his parents to Minnesota at an early age, where he received his education and was admitted to the bar in 1877. He was Senator from Minnesota during the term of 1917-23 and has acted as delegate many times for various Republican conventions and congressional meetings.

Tsao-Kun the Mysterious

BY CHARLES DAILEY

BEFORE the election it used to be the custom to speak of Tsao Kun as a sort of big duffer or something of the sort—a man who would be content to sit quietly and enjoy the honors of the Presidency and allowing the others to have the spoils of office and the direction of the policies. Everybody agreed that he is an honest man, as men go in China, and that at least there would be no reckless waste of the people's money directly, but that the bunch of men who would gain the offices would squander it more lavishly and more recklessly than any of the predecessors. Also most of the observers agreed that the election, accomplished in the manner it was, did not make for the reunification of China, pointing to the recrudesence of Sun Yat-sen, the independence declaration of General Lu Yung-Hsiang, tuchun of Chekiang, the revival of military activities in Hunan and also along the upper Yangtze. There were reports also, probably incorrect, that Chang Tso-Lin had issued orders for the further assembling of troops outside Shanhaikwan.

In the face of all these disquieting rumors and with a cabinet still to be reorganized in sympathy with the President, just precisely what has happened? Nothing at all—nothing unless one goes into the matter of how Tsao Kun put it over on the Diplomatic Corps in the Lincheng case in order to obtain recognition, which was hardly necessary, since the Diplomatic Corps got along without any particular recognition of Li Yuan-Hung or any one else for that matter since the days of Yuan Shih-Kai. The poor old Diplomatic Corps has had so many hard knocks lately that it seems unnecessarily cruel to go into the latest incident, but it may be necessary to refer to it later in order to show that Tsao Kun is not such a fool as he looks.

It was, I believe, Brete Harte who analyzed the Chinese in his immortal poem through several of his trite comments such as

For ways that are dark
And for tricks that are vain
The Heathen Chinee is peculiar. * * *
Which we had a small game
And Ah Sin took a hand.
It was euchre, the same

(*Continued on next page*)

American Community Enterprises In Shanghai

The China Weekly Review will issue on November 10 a special illustrated supplement devoted entirely to descriptions of the

Shanghai American School
The American Club
The Navy Y. M. C. A.
The Columbia Country Club
The Community Church

and other enterprises completed or in prospect.

Persons desiring copies of the issue of the Review containing the supplement should address the China Weekly Review, 4 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, enclosing 30 cents for each copy desired.

He did not understand.
Yet he smiled as he sat at the table
With a smile that was child-like and bland.
It was August the third
And quite soft were the skies,
And it might be inferred
That Ah Sin was likewise;
Yet he played it that day
Upon William and me
In a way I despise. * * *

Now there is nothing soft about Tsao Kun. Not that he is overburdened with brains or with cunning, but he possesses all the Chinese characteristics and above all a good heart. He may have obtained the Presidency by doubtful means—whether he or his followers in the Tientsin clique put up the money is beside the question—but there are signs that he is going to try to give to China a good administration and to do his best to unify it. He may or may not succeed. Most foreigners believe that no man can succeed at this time, but the indications are, when one backs away from the scene and tries to look at it through the small end of the binoculars, that he will do his best, and his best certainly will be better than the do-nothingness and old-womanishness of Li Yuan-Hung. Li is a good man also, but he lacks initiative and nerve. Tsao Kun also may lack initiative, but he has a little more courage.

I had made several visits to Tsao Kun during the time when he was Tuchun of Chihli province and overseer of Shantung as well. Since I do not speak Chinese my conversations at Paotingfu were always through the medium of an interpreter. One never is sure in China when depending upon an interpreter that he is getting the truth. If one takes with him his own interpreter the official interviewed often is chary about expressing his views, for fear the interpreter, if a Chinese, will capitalize it for his own purposes and perhaps even may be in the pay of a rival political faction, distorting the man's words so that when they are published they become campaign material for the other side. For that reason I usually accept or request an interpreter from the staff of the person I seek to interview. Even then I have learned afterwards that my questions were softened or modified so as to relieve the official of embarrassment, or the answers, if frankly given, were altered with a similar purpose. One never is sure, therefore, in interviewing a Chinese official—not even the diplomats, whose Chinese secretaries also listen to the conversation—that one is getting the truth.

What little I have been able to ascertain about Tsao Kun since he has ascended to the Presidency has been obtained therefore, not from my own conversations, but from those of long residence in China who speak the language fluently. One such, of twenty-five years in North China, called upon Tsao Kun the other day. The President was more eager for information than to impart it, although he talked freely. What he wanted to know was how the foreigners regarded him, and he had been led to believe that the foreigners regarded him as a great man and the saviour of China.

"Do you wish polite conversation or the naked truth?" inquired the foreigner.

"I want the truth, and the truth only," replied Tsao Kun. It may be said parenthetically that Chang Tso-Lin, on learning one day how he was regarded by foreigners and by Chinese within the Great Wall, said with considerable feeling: "I never hear that from my advisors and associates. I know now that I have been deceived." This discovery explains the great change in the conduct of Chang Tso-Lin since his foray within the Wall in the Spring of 1922.

Tsao Kun asked for the truth and he got it.

"The foreigners and the Chinese businessmen and gentry regard you as a good man but lacking in ability, leaving too much to others. Many judge you by your brother, Tsao Jui."

"And how do they regard Tsao Jui?"

"As the biggest crook in China; as a man who holds you in the hollow of his hand and will make you prostitute your office for his own selfish gain."

"Is it as bad as all that?"

"It is even worse. The entire Tientsin clique, which brought about your election, is but a bunch of ravening wolves, seeking to prey upon the spoils of office and the contracts that will be awarded."

These were plain words, perhaps the first truths Tsao Kun had heard in months, but he asked for more.

"What about Wu Pei-Fu, Feng Yu-Hsiang and the other leaders of the Chihli party not identified with the Tientsin clique?" he inquired.

"Strange as it may seem to you the militarists stand for the orderly reconstitution of China. They believe not in waging war but in the maintenance of an armed force in the several disaffected provinces sufficient to compel reunification without fighting. That is the explanation of the oft-repeated statement of Wu Pei-Fu, that reunification force is alone possible, having convinced himself of the futility of other methods by the failure of Li Yuan-Hung, whom he had restored to the Presidency after wresting the control of Peking from Chang Tso-Lin and the Chaoting clique."

"I want to hear more," persisted the President.

"The reason the Tientsin clique seeks to dominate and to discredit the motives of your military commanders is that they wish to get their clutches on the revenues of the republic and employ them for their own aggrandizement. I think I state the truth when I say that the seizure of the railway revenues for the upkeep of the troops is distasteful to your commanders. They would much prefer that the provinces be made to remit to Peking as formerly and that Peking as regularly remit money for the pay of the military establishment. I do not say that all your commanders are honest; there are some who are openly corrupt, but on the whole they are better than the group your brother Tsao Jui has gathered about him."

Tsao Kun seemed stunned. He had learned more truths in a few minutes than he had absorbed in as many years. The candor of the foreigner impressed him, for here was one who did not seek office of any aggrandizement whatever. The President of China sat in meditative silence for a few moments. Then he remarked:

"What I am chiefly hopeful for in China is to get industry to going again, to get our merchants to resume trading, not only with the foreigners, but among themselves. Many evils have grown up in the last ten years, and some of them will be difficult to eradicate. But first I shall turn myself to the reconstitution of business, to the flow of money through normal channels and in time to the receipt of revenues for Peking that normally belong there for the maintenance of a stable government. There is much waste in the government now; there are many inefficient and needless officials. But I shall go slowly. I have been elected to Parliament under a constitution. The Parliament and the Constitution may be far from perfect, but at least we have a starting point, I have hopes that in time China will make a change for the better."

In all the interview Tsao Kun refrained from boasting. But he made it plain that while he is friendly to foreigners, as he always has been, his first duty is to the Chinese. All this explains his attitude in the Lincheng case. Some say it was not Tsao Kun who put it over on the Diplomatic Corps, but he did it in a manner in which the Diplomatic Corps took its wounds manfully and is disposed to back him to the limit so long as he tries to measure up to his responsibilities.

This Lincheng case was a blunder from the start. The original note was a hodge-podge of many ideas, the work of many brains, contained demands that could not be enforced and was one the Chinese people never would accept. The first note of Wellington Koo fairly well represented the views of the Chinese. The chief stumbling block was the demand for the punishment of Tien Chung-Yu, Tuchun of Shantung, as the man responsible for the Lincheng outrage. The Diplomatic body might as well have asked for the official head of Tsao Kun, for as inspector-General of Chihli, Shantung and Honan he was the immediate superior of Tuchun Tien. There was a natural Chinese resentment of the demand for the punishment of General Tien and this was one of the chief stumbling blocks to the settlement. Tsao was anxious to satisfy the Diplomatic Corps and at the same time appease the Chinese people. He gave some days of thought to the subject and then hit upon a plan.

It would hardly be fair to either side of the controversy to say that President Tsao Kun put it over on the Diplomatic Corps, which has hard enough sledding with the Chinese government, but he obtained by one master stroke his recognition as President, the virtual settlement of the Lincheng case, the saving of the face of the Chinese people and the upholding of the Tuchun of Shangtung as well. This latter is a bitter pill for the Diplomatic Corps to swallow, for the punishment of Tien had been demanded in the original Lincheng note. To see him rewarded by promotion to the rank of Marshal is anything but degradation, but the Diplomatic Body is disposed to view his resignation in the light of a compliance with their demands, although in the Chinese mind a great victory has been won.

Wellington Koo as Foreign Minister had written a note in reply to the demands of the Diplomatic Corps which took the general stand of the Chinese people, refusing many of the demands made and offering to negotiate upon others. The Diplomatic Corps came back with a reiteration of its demands. Then it was that Tsao Kun came on the scene. He had obtained his election through doubtful methods and through the vote of a doubtful majority of the Parliament, where, as some of the members have charged in a letter filed with the Diplomatic Body, dummies sat in the seats of those who opposed the election of Tsao Kun, while others were openly bought. But when Tsao Kun, seeking recognition by the Diplomatic Body as his first step in trying to bring order out of chaos, such recognition tying the hands of the opponents

of the Chihli party to a certain extent, he threw overboard the note drawn by Wellington Koo and driving that official into retirement forced him to sign a new note which to all intents and purposes was a complete capitulation upon the part of China.

Tsao Kun sent word to the Diplomatic Corps of his surrender on October 12, on which day a favored few of that body were called in to inspect a mandate, dated October 14, which accepted the resignation of Tien Chung-Yu as Tuchun of Shantung. By some hypnotic influence the Diplomatic Corps was induced to accept this as punishment. Let it be said in justification of the trick played by Tsao Kun that it was prompted by necessity. His hope is to bring order into China and to get business going again in a normal way. To have removed Tuchun Tien by a mandate of dismissal might have meant the death of the Chihli party. For it must be known that General Tien had a considerable army in Shantung, whose commanders are loyal to him, even including Sun Mei-Yao and his brigade of bandits that were taken into the army as a result of the disgraceful compromise signed at the bandit lines near Paotzuku when the foreign captives were released. With such an army it would have been possible for General Tien to have said:

"Very well. If you wish to throw me out, come down and try it."

Tsao Kun evidently considered this possibility. If the Chihli forces attempted to invade Shantung to eject Tien by force then Chang Tso-Lin would have an open door to come back into Chihli again and perhaps regain Peking. If the task were intrusted to Chi Hsieh-Yuan, Tuchun of Kiangsu, then it was almost certain that General Lu Yung-Hsiang, who already has declared the independence of Chekiang, might cross the frontier and capture Nanking. Besides which General Tien had been a faithful servitor of Tsao Kun and had stood loyally by the Chihli party when Chang Tso-Lin made his invasion in 1922. There was every reason why Tsao Kun should handle his friend Tien with soft gloves, and there was every reason also why he should mollify the Diplomatic Corps.

When therefore, the Diplomatic Body was permitted to see on October 12 the mandate accepting the resignation of Tuchun Tien under date of October 14 its members assumed that this was a dismissal and so hastened to attend the President's reception on October 13, at which he was formally recognized as the President of China The Tien mandate was duly published on October 14. In fact there were two mandates. One promoted him to the rank of Generalissimo; the other accepted his resignation as Military Governor of Shantung, which of course it would be necessary to do in order accept the office of Generalissimo, which is as near a Privy Councillor as it is possible to have in China these days and is a distinct honor.

To say that the Diplomatic Body was angry does not in the least describe it. They felt that they had been deceived by Tsao Kun in order to obtain recognition. They called severally and relieved themselves of various sorts of diplomatic expletives, but Tsao was suave and smiling. It was all an error of some minor employee in the government printing office who had mixed the mandates up. The error would be corrected at once. It was. The dates on the mandates were altered. The first accepted his resignation as Tuchun, the second promoted him to be Generalissimo in return for his valuable services to China. The diplomats were in a hole, and they knew it. So they met on the afternoon of October 18, passed the buck a few times, and seeing they had no way out accepted the assurance of Tsao Kun that it was a printer's error, considered Tuchun Tien disgraced in their own minds and sat down to write to their State Ministers at home explaining it all away. Everybody seems satisfied all around, now that a week has elapsed. Certainly one man is happy. That is Tsao Kun. He has kept the Chihli party intact and has obtained recognition of the Powers. It is a long step toward his hope of reunification.

And what of the Lincheng negotiations, those who were captives at Paotzuku may ask. Well, it is simple enough to forecast. China will compromise with the Powers as to the terms of compensation, to which it was agreeable from the start; there is no need for the punishment of Tuchun Tien since he has saved all that trouble by resigning, while as to the foreign policing of the railways,—well China had set about that before the Lincheng note was presented. The police will be Chinese. The supervising head will be Chinese. The foreign supervision will come in the form of one man as a sort of supervising drillmaster. One almost can guess that his name is General John W. N. Munthe, a Norwegian, organizer and commander of the Legation Guard in Peking and organizer of the police force now on service on the Shantung railway. He will if appointed increase the force on the five railways north of the Yangtze from 9,000 to 18,000 men. They will police the railway only. As in times past the magistrates and the military commanders will be responsible for order in the territory through which the railways pass. If there are any foreigners in the minor offices, which is doubtful, they will correspond to drill sergeants. Retired army officers and other foreigners looking for sinecures in the new police force are in for a disappointment and may as well look for jobs elsewhere.

Tsao Kun may not have much success as President of China. It is a thankless task so far. He has plenty of troubles ahead. Yet we foreigners who are still rubbing our shins after the clever way he has put it over on us in the Lincheng case are game enough to wish him well and to say that if he can make the Chinese factions eat out of his hand as easily as he did the Diplomatic Corps then China will be a safe place to live in and the face of Tsao Kun will look well on the dollar, as rumor says it will be. Certainly he will be remembered longer than Yuan Shih-Kai.

Peking, Oct. 26, 1923.

The Opportunity for Chinese Business Men

BY BAEN E. LEE

The great disaster that befell Tokyo and Yokohama and other parts of Japan on the first of September suddenly changed the economic situation in the Far East. It is still too early to say what will be the probable consequences of the earthquake, but so far, however, it is clear that Japan for at least a generation to come will be occupied in rebuilding what was destroyed during the earthquake, and thus will be put back twenty or thirty years in her economic development.

Much speculation has been made by business men and economists as to the probable procedure Japan will follow. Some believe that Japan, in order to reconstruct in home industry and commerce, has either to make an immense loan from foreign sources or to withdraw partially or totally her investments abroad, especially in Korea and China. It has also been suggested that, in order to enable her to start reconstruction work, she will be forced to cut down her naval and military expenses. As to the last suggestion, we would say that though this might be most beneficial to the Japanese people, unless Japan should be governed by more democratic and liberal leaders, it will be the last step taken. As to the withdrawal of foreign investments, Japan may withdraw her investments in Europe and America, though such are rather limited; but it is not likely that she would be willing by such withdrawals to reduce her industrial and commercial influence in the Far East, especially in China. The most probable step that Japan is going to take for the herculean reconstruction work will be to contract a foreign loan. Her financial position during the last decade or two, and especially since the European War, will assist her in raising the loan, but owing to the heavy national debts she already had, a loan of this size will necessitate heavier taxes on industry and commerce in the future. Whether such heavy taxes will handicap the growth of Japanese industry and commerce or not is a question. Any way the tremendous burden on the shoulders of Japan amply demonstrates that her economical position in the Far East has lost much of its former importance.

Though it is interesting to speculate upon the future of the Japanese economic situation, yet it is more interesting to us to look into the question as to how Chinese trade and commerce will be affected by this earthquake. It has been estimated that about one million cotton spindles have been destroyed in Japan, and to make up this loss will require about a dozen years. This great reduction of the spindleage in Japan naturally calls for cotton yarns from China or some other states. Owing to the territorial propinquity, the demand will naturally come to China first. This demand has already been felt by mills and the cotton market in Shanghai. We found that before the earthquake, the cotton market was very dull and prices of yarns were weak. But these days the market witnesses firmer quotations on all cottons. Silk prices are also much stiffened. These influences foster the cotton and silk industry in China. Besides these two staples, food is also affected, though Japan has resorted to other sources besides China for her rice supplies. These changes represent the immediate reactions of the earthquake upon Chinese industry and commerce. The possibility of the future lies in the hands of our business men. If our business men should have foresight in their actions, the consequences, after

thirty years, will be so great that the present economical situation in the Far East may be revolutionized.

At this moment we wish to appeal to our business men to have sympathy for Japan and loyalty for their fatherland.

Japan being a close neighbor to China, the economical relations between the two countries are inseparable. If Japan should lose her economical position, China will suffer from loss of a strong neighbor; and if China should remain in the medieval economical stage, her backwardness will endanger the safety of the whole world. Therefore, this great disaster of Japan calls for the wholehearted sympathy and support of China. As we all see, at the present moment the Chinese Government is incapable of giving any material help. The only possible thing for China to do is to have her business men take part in Japan's reconstruction work. It is understood that many of our business men and ex-officials of the late Ching dynasty have tremendous wealth either as deposits in foreign banks or hoardings of money and valuables. A great opportunity now opens to these men to invest their surplus funds in Japan for reconstruction work. It is an undeniable fact that, owing to the present unsettled political situation in China, investment in the interior is dangerous, but investments made in Japan will be comparatively safe. Besides this, such investments will draw China and Japan closer in their relationship and make China an important factor in economical Japan in the future. The investments made in this case may be in the form of loans to Japanese industry or combined enterprises in Japan. The latter form, if used, will have the influence of bettering industry in China, for the reason that at the present time our capitalists are mostly in need of practical and technical knowledge of industry. By going into industrial enterprises with the Japanese in Japan and participating in the control of such enterprises, it is quite probable that much can be learned by our business men. The knowledge, thus acquired, will benefit industry and commerce in China.

Not only should our business men take an active interest in the reconstruction of Tokyo and Yokohama, but now is a golden opportunity for our business men to exert more influence in all enterprises in China. Before the earthquake, Japanese merchants and manufacturers, especially those who traded with China, were heavily subsidized. The great destruction and loss in Japan will draw all government resources to reconstruction work. So it is unlikely that the Japanese government, for at least a decade or two in the future, will be able to lavish again bounties on Japanese merchants and manufacturers. This places our business men on the same footing with the Japanese, and removes at least that part of competition which our business men had to meet before the earthquake. For that reason we can see that if any new industry should be started in China in the near future, there will be greater chance to succeed, although success depends a great deal upon the management.

What is more essential for our business men to do during this moment is to look out for opportunities in territories that are heavily shadowed by Japanese interests. Manchuria is an important example. For the last generation, Japan has almost converted Manchuria into a Japanese territory; although politically and territorially it is Chinese, economically it is Japanese. If anything can be done to lift this Japanese influence and avert the fate of Manchuria, this is the time, and it depends entirely upon our business men. It can be done if our business men will take this opportunity to develop Manchuria economically by large investments, thereby reasserting economical sovereignty over that land.

There is no doubt that the Twenty-one Demands are now in the mind of our people. It can be easily seen, however, that Japan will not voluntarily give up that treaty without compensation. The writer believes that if we offer Japan generous help in the reconstruction of her capital and her principal port, Japan's attitude toward China will be changed and the restoration of Dalny and Port Arthur to China will not be in the distant future.

The present is a great opportunity for China to rise in economical influence in the Orient and to gain the proper position that she ought to hold in the world politically and economically, but this great task can never be done without the loyal support of our business men. The impotency of our government, the military usurpation of political powers, the impudence of parliamentarians, will not be sufficient excuse for our business men to shun their responsibility at this moment. This is the time to serve their country with their accumulated wealth. It is not a sacrifice that they are requested to offer, but an opportunity that they ought to seize both for their own and their country's benefit.

Shanghai, October 24, 1923.

26-378

Canton Situation Darkest Spot in China Today

BY HIN WONG

THERE is no other time in history when life, liberty, and property in Canton has been so unsafe as today. A municipal order under the pretext of military necessity may condemn property; and policemen may seize any person at any time when instructed to press men into military transportation service.

The Sun Yat-sen faction of the Kuomingtang is fighting the Cheng Chiung-ming faction, Sun using Canton City as his base while Chen makes Waichow his headquarters. Both are compelling the Cantonese to contribute life and property to support their fratricidal war, neither having any regard for the life and liberty of their fellow provincials.

Property holding in Kwangtung nowadays is insecure. The campaign inaugurated by Dr. Sun's military regime, beginning first at Canton proper, for the purpose of confiscating the lands of the people is still going on.

Ever since Dr. Sun's last return to Canton in the early spring of 1923, he has been mercilessly pressed for funds by his Yunnanese mercenary troops and other politicians whose sole aim in following the Southern leader is for office and graft. Dr. Sun could not do otherwise than hire Yunnanese, because his followers were incompetent and powerless in raising either funds or men to meet Chen Chiung-ming's faction. The hired Kwangsi and Yunnan troops' interest in the struggle is twofold: the officials use the opportunity to build fortunes for themselves and the soldiers grasp the chance to rape and loot. Dr. Sun is not unaware of the bitterness which his policy has caused among the people, but he is desperate. The Cantonese are unable fully to understand his patriotism and love for his fellow provincials and he has to push the war to success by his own means or suffer another failure and defeat.

What could Dr. Sun do when pressed for money and had none? The overseas Chinese who have contributed so much in the previous struggles are not now so enthusiastic or generous in their remittances. Brigandage and piracy, the legacy of maladministration and fedual war, are making river traffic and inland communications too dangerous for the district governments to remit funds to the provincial capital, if the districts themselves are able to collect any tax at all. The mercenary troops not only commandeer tax proceeds and occupy revenue offices but also themselves offer protection to opium and gambling as a means of revenue. There is a limit to the sale of public lands and buildings. The Bank of Kwangtung can no longer issue notes, as the $32,000,000 put on the market by government sanction was later refused by the government itself, thus imposing no little hardship on the people. Dr. Sun was able at first to obtain loans and advance payment of taxes from the people when there was hope of buying peace. It may be a lack of tact and invite trouble, but truth and fact compel an honest person to say that terrorism brought to Canton by the Kwangsi militarist and his former allies has not abated, but has spread greatly. Dr. Sun's enemy is still harrassing the Canton administration by makin trouble in the eastern districts, at Kiungchow, Ko-Lui, Yam[illegible] Lim, and other places. Something like $60,000 are needed daily sometimes to support the men on the front, besides wages, of which there has been no accurate figure as no one knows how many officers and men Dr. Sun has under him at any one time. Sometimes the mercenary troop commanders are very cruel and heartless to the "old men" and hesitate to advance in order to stop and exact money even in the most crucial periods of the struggle. The less selfish of Dr. Sun's commanders are inwardly very antagonistic to certain Yunnanese officers, and Dr. Sun's next move will be against the latter before starting his northern campaign.

Sun's policy of confiscation commenced some nine months ago when the valuable Canton Experiment Station of Agriculture and Forestry located at Shaho measuring several hundred mows and containing records and plants of many lands, varieties, and climes which have been under observation for the last ten or more years was sold to satisfy war bills notwithstanding the fact that South China is primarily an agricultural country. The large yamen where once Lung Chi-kuang received his edict from Yuan Shih-kai to become a prince and Dr. Sun Yat-sen accepted his presidential seal for the Constitutionalist government was sold about the same time, the palace and grounds comprising some 2,351 *chengs* of land. The yamen of the salt commissioner, 1,055 *chengs* was likewise sold. The Tai-Fat-Tsze, the Five Genii Temple, and other places of local fame are now no more. Altogether some 848 public houses of worship, including 37 monasteries, 105 nunneries, and 706 temples in Canton City alone, were subject

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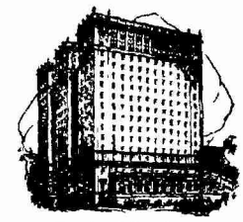

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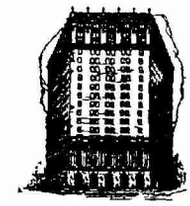

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26-379

to confiscation together with their endowed properties, movable or unmovable, past as well as present. Upon the report of the police, special investigators, or informers who receive from eight to twenty percent of the proceeds for their service, it is the procedure of the Canton Municipal Department of Public Finance to summon the owner or occupant of the alleged government land or building to appear before the commissioner with his deeds and other documents to prove his ownership within seven days, failure to do so resulting in condemnation by default. When property is judged government or temple in origin, present occupants are given preferential rights in its repurchase within 15 days. The upset prices for such properties are put under six divisions according to their appraised value, the first being from $200 upward a *cheng;* the second, $200; the third, $180; the fourth, $160; the fifth, $140; and the sixth, $120. Applications for purchase or re-purchase are made in duplicate, the original with a deposit for at least one *cheng's* value going to the municipal commissioner of finance, who is Mr. Li Luk Chiu, a private secretary to Dr. Sun; the other going to the mayor, Mr. Sun Fo, the son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The decision of the commissioner is practically final, as the property owner who thinks himself unjustly treated may only appeal to the mayor or the civil governor who, like the commissioner, are also hard pressed for funds by the military headquarters of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

The people in Canton are helpless in the absence of law and unprejudiced courts. By making this land seizure a military measure and thus preventing further review by the courts and charging individuals adverse to the measure with being friendly to Chen Chiung-ming or with treason, protest is useless except when solidly organized. Moreover, all influential citizens have left the city, and for several months the president and vice-president of the Canton General Chamber of Commerce only lent their names to official documents without being personally present in Canton. The Provincial Assembly of Kwangtung and the Advisory Council of the Canton Municipality have their meeting places occupied by troops, and no quorum is possible, because of the fear of many members to return to the city during the military regime. The nine charitable associations are now impotent due to their inability to meet the requests of the present officials for financial assistance.

To be suddenly dispossessed of one's home or family temple of religious worship or to be called upon to raise hundreds, sometimes thousands of dollars within a fortnight, especially when father or husband is away or the high priest absent from the temple, naturally causes no little anxiety, vexation, and suffering. But military law and action of the strong against the weak know no sympathy and are blind to justice. The greatest injustice done is that the people have to suffer as victims of the conflicting authority of the officials themselves. In May 1923, the commissioner of public lands of Kwangtung issued a statement that no other government bureau but his might dispose of public lands, while the commissioner of public finance of the province on June 14 called for tenders for the purchase of the former presidential palace, giving the upset price of $120 per *cheng*. In the case of the Temple of the Duke of the North City, at Fu Hock Sai Kai, from which the Municipality had previously transferred over to the Canton Builders Guild, the Bureau of Public Lands of Kwangtung sold the property to a syndicate, threatening to forceably dispossess the actual occupants, if they did not vacate the premises. The other day armed conflict would have taken place in the chicken market district had the Municipality insisted on selling the barracks of the merchants' volunteer corps there contrary to the wish and offer of the latter to re-purchase the temple concerned. The Yunnanese military authorities in the district virtually over-ruled the action of the mayor and the municipal commissioner of finance. Only recently one Tseng Kai-mei reported to the municipality that some 75 streets and the land therein in Wongsha were public once and this action caused the several thousand land owners to make a joint protest through the general chamber of commerce to the highest authorities in Canton; and they all took note of the case, the Generalissimo appointing a special deputy to look into the matter while the Bureau of Finance of Kwangtung even went as far as arresting the informer. In justice to the informer, it was generally believed that his information might be of value to the government in case it should investigate the matter, even the officials concerned never intending that his report be accepted without further inspection. However, this Tseng is being made a scape-goat, the Bureau of Kwangtung Finance never thinking that it was interfering with the authorities of the land bureau and the municipality when it took action over matters which had already been taken from its jurisdiction. Cases of like nature whereby property may be taken over by several authorities at the same time and several re-purchases exacted are not unusal happenings and of all such the public alone is the victim.

Another injustice to the people is that there is no definite and uniform basis to decide what is and what is not public property. The Bureau of Public Lands of Kwangtung, in the case of the 13 buildings west of the Kwangtung Electric Supply Company, held that only deeds certified to by officials of the tenth year of the Emperor Hom Fung are valid and sufficient proof of private ownership while the municipal clerks, according to a report of the *Yin Chiang Pao Daily*, always insist an earlier deed be submitted. The republican era and official acts are no good, in spite of taxes having been paid for the registration and verification of property deeds. Another injustice is the review of official actions and public grants of generations ago. When once a temple property, it is always a public property, according to the present opinion of the military regime. The East Parade Ground, appropriated several years ago by Governor Chu Ching-lan of Kwangtung with the approval of President Li Yuan-hung for a public recreation ground, has been recalled by the present authorities. One Tsang Yin had to lose his house upon a report that he was once an official under Mu Yung-hsien, an appointee of the one-time Kwangsi warlord Lu Yung-ting, a former Tutuh of Kwangtung who once served with Dr. Sun Yat-sen as an administrative director but later deserted the constitutionalist cause without the approval of the party of the Southern chief. The time of seven days to prove one's case is altogether too short, especially when a father or a husband in possession of the family papers may have gone abroad, not mentioning the possibility of having lost one's property deeds altogether in fires, in the great floods in Canton in 1915 or by other accidents. In the city of Canton it may be easier for one to submit a deed on his property, but in nine cases out of ten the inhabitants of the villages will never be able to render a documental account of their holdings.

Not only in Canton proper but in every city, town, and village where the military authorities under the name of Dr. Sun are able to exist, inquisitions are going on. A summons from the land agent means the beginning of a period of vexation and excitement. A petition denying the military charge of having held public lands illegally has to be drafted, deeds photographed for attaching to the petition, appeals made to influential persons to intercede with the officials to have the charge properly investigated and decided, and if the decision is unfavorable, to fix the upset price at a minimum. All this has to be done quickly in order to save one's property from confiscation.

In some cases like those of Chien Kam Kai and Paktze-kong near Tungshan and Lungmeitao, in Honam in which some hundreds of poor families and small shops have been charged with having occupied lands which were once temple or official property, the inhabitants were forced to make a general protest and driven to organize a league for self-defense. To avoid similar interference with their property rights, the Cantonese are beginning to organize a property protection association to defend their private property against further unreasonable investigation and seizure. So far no one knows the amount of money obtained by this inquisition process exactly, as the order of the generalissimo to his treasurer to publish a financial report before October 20 has not yet been complied with.

Non-property owners are not free from anxiety and vexation, either. Dr. Sun not only needs money but also men for military purposes. Since the fratricidal war more than 40,000 men have been drafted or pressed into transportation service in various places in Kwangtung. Most of the men were taken on the streets when found walking or sitting in front of their small shops, and many mothers and wives have been caused to wonder whither their boys and husbands have vanished. Some have died while doing military transportation service.

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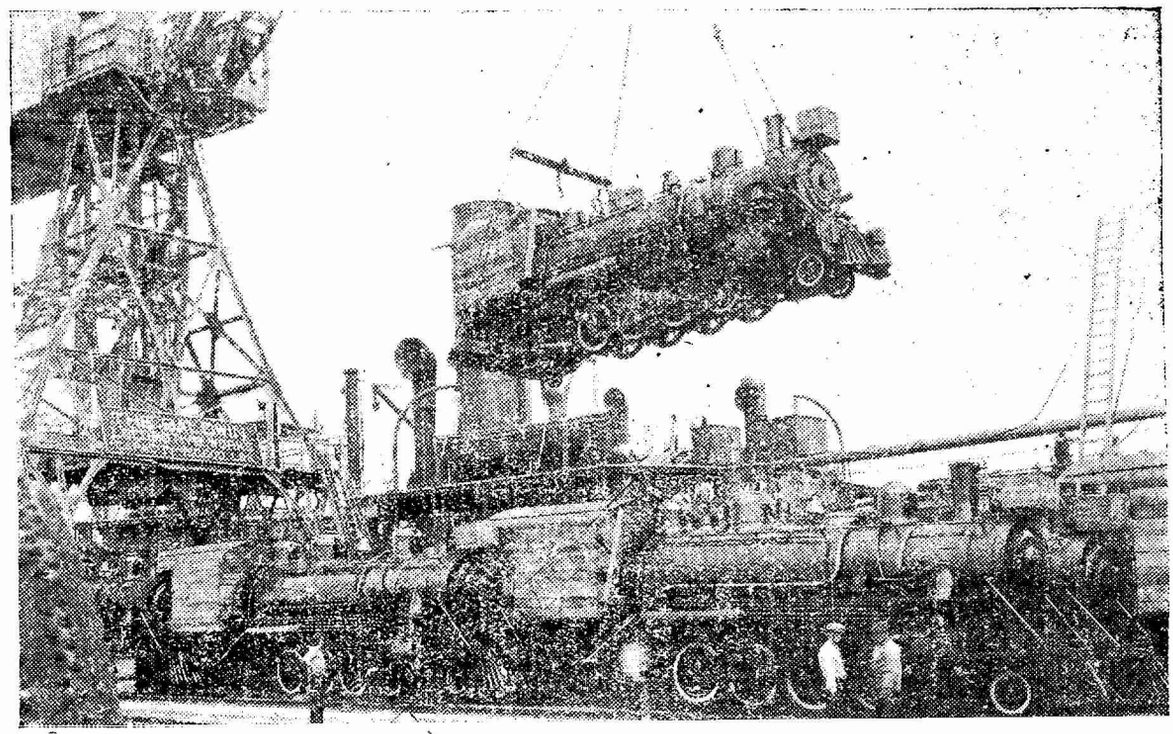

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U. S. Increases Shanghai Purchases $8,873,343

According to the report of Edwin S. Cunningham, American Consul-General at Shanghai, just issued, covering exports of China products from Shanghai to the United States for the period of nine months ending with September 30, America purchased to the total of $47,582,423 in the period as compared $38,709,080 for the same period of the previous year.

The complete report follows:

Group	Unit of Quantity	1922 Quantities	1922 Value	1923 Quantities	1923 Value
Group O, Animals and Animal Products, except wool and hair (class 101 to 9939)					
Intestines	lbs.	665,200	487,786	1,229,820	1,131,056
Eggs of Poultry:					
Dried	,,	3,538,347	1,447,297	3,104,256	1,359,459
Egg products, frozen	,,	5,145,517	598,729	1,605,016	233,118
,, yolks, dried	,,	.....	.....	1,398,590	306,858
,, ,, frozen	,,	.....	.....	161,630	27,254
,, albumen	,,	.....	.....	1,069,160	738,761
,, ,, ,,	,,	.....	.....	9,990	1,486
Hides; raw	pcs.	20,149		21,752	
Buffalo	lbs.	722,142	122,084	821,864	143,579
Cow	pcs.	61,500		43,542	
	lbs.	862,494	157,913	741,562	157,626
Skins:					
Deer and doe	pcs.	147,370	92,083	91,956	61 635
Goat and kid	,,	4,395,179	3,145,785	3,193,392	2,636,148
Sheep and lamb	,,	25,095	41,718	200,827	396,648
Feathers, crude	lbs.	2,281,547	455,831	2,068,142	725,154
,, Peacock	,,	.....	.....	376	2,957
Furs:					
Fox	pcs.	870	5,570	1,654	10,115
Mink	,,	80,950	106,496	53,164	60,666
Squirrel	,,	13,712	14,102	4,000	4,540
Rabbit	,,	60,095	8,007	90,234	32,505
All other furs					
Kolinsky	,,	43,269	94,391	30,493	55,818
Pahmi	,,	6,284	3,256	11,052	7,958
Weasel	,,	733,036	707,362	742,664	569,856
Marmot	,,	15,920	9,655	410	386
Raccoon	,,	28,500	54,023	12,250	25,883
Moufflon	,,	7,200	8,517	167,941	368,828
Sable	,,	.....	.....	197	30,347
Mats; dogskin	,,	33,733	61,640	97,814	217,294
		Totals	7,622,245		9,305,935
Group 1—Vegetable Food Products, Oil Seeds, Expressed Oils and Beverages (class 10311 to 17801)					
Nuts:					
Peanuts, shelled,	lbs.	288,100	11,641	2,572,526	117,555
Walnuts, ,,	,,	242,603	40,706	64,750	7,236
Oil seeds and vegetable:					
Chinese wood oil	Gal.	26,098.6	206,162	2,473	25,030
Peanut oil	lbs.	.....	.....	457,688	40,290
Sesame oil	,,	56,000	2,349	1,352,959	58,148
Vegetable tallow	,,	.....	.....	344,344	24,418
Tea	,,	9,647,050	1,206,456	12,236,953	1,960,702
		Totals	1,467,314		2,233,379
Group 2—All other Vegetable products, except fibers and wood (Class 20011 to 29616)					
Dyeing and tanning material of vegetable origin					
Gallnuts	lbs.	137,400	12,731	146,297	14,199
Camphor	,,	737,297	449,196	1,001,929	636,809
,, oil	,,	377,836	24,669	477,246	30,104
Rhubarb	,,	139,242	43,716	118,075	34,412
Tumeric	,,	.....	.....	100,055	4,724
Tobacco leaf	,,	15,005	2,249	451,310	57,185
		Totals	532,561		777,433
Group 3—Textiles (Class 30011 to 39593)					
Cotton—raw	,,	213,212	38,075	1,995,795	425,952
,, waste	,,	1,275,679	84,682	3,572,507	255,469
,, laces and embroideries		.....	1,925,524	.....	1,406,859
,, miscellaneous manufactures		.....	.....	.....	4,375
Wool carpets	sq. yds.	23.565	149,046	92,383	123,772
Matting, Chinese	,,	.....	.....	67,826	7,043
,, Rush	,,	.....	.....	356,710	28,334
Hair, human, Asiatic	lbs.	65,360	14,747	382,161	177,264
,, ,, nets	,,	68,487	1,564,020	99,071	1,022,147
Hats, rush,	doz.	350,255	126,998	277,451	109,948
,, straw		155,965	58,139	160,063	70,274
Straw goods		.....	56,328	.....	20,070
China grass		.....	.....	.....	106,008
Silk, raw	lbs.	1,802.731	14,103,043	2,396,464	16,732,866
,, wild	,,	502 895	1,838,657	1,317.974	5,565,035
,, waste	,,	707,693	511,434	1,745 702	993,816
,, piece goods	,,	.....	26,821	4,183	39,397
,, miscellaneous manufactures		.....	46,217	.....	32,074
,, pongees	,,	.....	503,849	433,824	971,357
Cocoons, pierced	,,	.....	42,801	83,776	59,154
Wool, unmanufactured	,,	5,814,993	716,422	2,087,353	363,974
		Totals	21,806,803		28,511,188
Group 4—Wood and paper (Class 40181 to 48724)					
Bamboo, manufactures of		.....	.....	.....	28,608
Books		.....	19,334	.....	25,859
		Totals	19,333		54,467

Trade booms in these Shanghai shops when the Chinese craftsman has the steel sheets of the United States Steel Products Company to work with.

Catering to the World's Steel Requirements

The practical Chinese, skilled in handicraft, finds the steel sheets of the United States Steel Products Company a great boon in his business.

The turbaned Hindu trader must have nails in small packages to offer to the patrons of his thriving bazaar—and he cries the virtues of seven-pound packages brought right to his hand by the United States Steel Products Company.

The British carpenter requires an oval nail and the United States Steel Products Company supplies his needs accordingly. Fence wires in some climates corrode quickly—a heavily varnished rust proof quality much in demand in South America is exported to meet their requirements by the United States Steel Products Company.

Many products, never sold in the United States, are made by the Companies exporting through the United States Steel Products Company, and delivered for foreign consumption.

From a tack to a skyscraper, no detail is too minute—no undertaking too colossal for this service reaching to the ends of the earth.

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THE owner of one of our savings accounts is taking out insurance on his own future.

OPPORTUNITY belongs to him, and the possibility of financial misfortune has no fear that is not largely dispelled by a glance at our little pass-book which shows his bank balance.

CAPITALIZE your future by building up a savings account in the present.

THIS Bank will be glad to open an interest bearing account with you. Inquire for our favorable rates.

Savings Account in

Mexican Dollars U.S. Dollars Sterling
Taels Yen

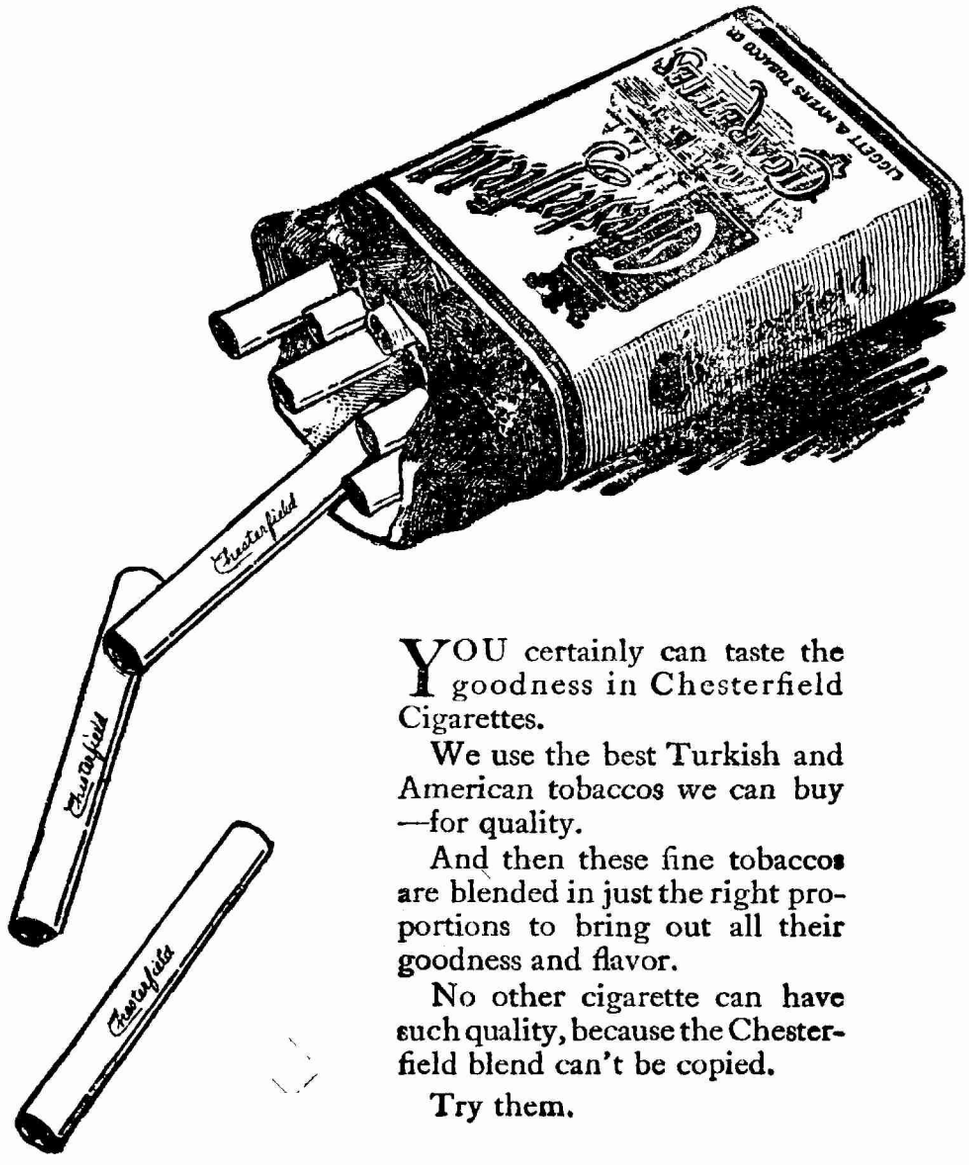
The American-Oriental Banking Corporation

The Bank of Personal Services

15 Nanking Road

Group 5—Non-Metallic Minerals (Class 50011 to 59590)					
Pottery, Chinaware		.....	50,719	.....	58,011
Jadeware		.....	54,858	.....	27,126
		Totals	105,577		85,137
Group 6—Ores, Metals and manufactures, except machinery and Vehicles (Class 60011 to 69999)					
Antimony, crude	lbs.	224,000	5,170	837,760	33,776
„ oxide	„	72,400	2,805	611,520	39,171
„ regulus	„	7,019,440	238,896	5,380,827	280,515
Brass, manufactures of		.....	6,278	.....	7,023
Gold bars	ozs.	258,770	5,281,310	194,534	4,224,028
Gold coins	pcs.	.....	781,402	1,250	25,006
Iron ore		.....	.....	2,968	20,973
Jewelry	tons	.....	5,000	.....	12,499
		Totals	6,320,861		4,642,991
Group 7—Machinery and Vehicles (Class 70111 to 79361)			NIL		NIL
Group 8—Chemicals (Class 80021 to 87519)					
Arsenic, crude	lbs.	.....	.....	48,160	3,595
Musk	„	.....	34,594	492.5	79,281
		Totals	54,594		82,876
Group 9—Miscellaneous (Class 90101 to 99999)					
Bristles	lbs.	123,758	147,502	220,292	370,931
Arts, Works of					
Jewelry		.....	36,884	220,292	49,376
Porcelain		.....	5,070	.....	5,586
Paintings		.....	.....	.....	3,917
Miscellaneous		.....	75,525	.....	80,436
Household and personal effects		.....	138,158	.....	89,610
Mah Jongg		.....	56,292	.....	849,833
Parasols,	pcs.	.....	.....	31,383	48,758
All other articles		.....	320,360	.....	430,570
		Totals	779,791		1,889,017

RECAPITULATION:	1922	1923
Group O—Animals and animal products, except wool and hair	7,622,245	9,305,935
Group 1—Vegetable food products oil seeds, expressed oils, and beverages	1,467,314	2,233,379
Group 2—Other vegetable products except fibers and wood	532,501	777,433
Group 3—Textiles	21,006,803	28,511,188
Group 4—Wood and paper	19,334	54,467
Group 5—Non-Metallic Minerals	105,577	85,137
Group 6—Ores, metals, and manufactures except machinery and vehicles	6,320,861	4,642,991
Group 7—Machinery and vehicles	NIL	NIL
Group 8—Chemicals	54,594	82,876
Group 9—Miscellaneous	779,791	1,889,017
GRAND TOTALS	38,709,080	47,582,423



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LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

26-385

$ 1,500.00
For a Practical Peace Plan for China

Through the cooperation of a number of prominent foreigners and Chinese, the China Weekly Review is enabled to announce herewith two prizes totalling $1,500 in Chinese currency for the most practical plan for solving China's internal political problem. The person presenting the best plan in the opinion of the judges will receive $1,000 and the person submitting the next best plan will be awarded the second prize of $500.

Competition Open to All

The competition is open to all Chinese and also to foreign residents of China, the only condition being that manuscripts containing the suggestions must be received in the office of the China Weekly Review before January 1, 1924, at which time they will be examined by the judges and the prizes awarded. The plans receiving prizes will be published in the Chinese and foreign press of China and also abroad.

Suggestions to Contestants

Persons desiring to submit plans for the solution of China's *internal political problem,* should remember the important element of practicability; which means a consideration of the actual conditions which exist in China; the adoption of a workable constitution; control of communications; maintenance of internal order affecting the security of the lives and property of both Chinese and foreigners; reconstruction of China in accordance with the hopes and ideals of the statesmen of the leading nations of the world as expressed in the deliberations and results of the Washington Conference.

Manuscripts may be submitted in either the Chinese or English languages. Those submitted in English should be typewritten on one side of the paper only. *The names and addresses of the writers of manuscripts should be placed in a sealed envelope accompanying the manuscript when sent to the office of the China Weekly Review.* No limit is to be placed upon the length of manuscripts, but the plans most clearly and succinctly expressing the ideas of the writers will naturally receive most favorable attention.

The judges who will consider the various plans submitted will be of American, British and Chinese nationalities with no present political affiliations either in China or abroad.

The names of the foreigners and Chinese cooperating with the Review in the offer of the foregoing prizes will be announced at the conclusion of the competition. All manuscripts should be submitted as early as possible to the Editor of the

CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

4 Avenue Edward VII,

Shanghai, China.

◉懸獎徵文

●文題「弭除中國內爭之實際辦法」

敝報得中外名碩數人之贊助特懸兩獎共計銀一千五百元徵求解決中國國內政治問題之切實可行計劃揭曉之前由評判員於應徵文稿中選定最優次優二篇前者得第一獎銀一千元後者得第二獎銀五百元

無論中國人或外人之僑居中國者皆可應徵惟文稿必須於民國十三年卽一九二四年一月一日以前寄交敝報主筆彼時由評判員選定最優次優二名隨卽給獎幷將其原文或譯稿印送國內中西報章及國外各報披露之

應徵諸君於屬稿時須注重實際方面之諸要點例如(一)注意現在國內之實在情形(二)採取一種利於實行之憲法(三)管理交通事業(四)維持有關中外人生命財產之治安(五)依據各國政治家在華盛頓會議席上與夫決議案內所表示之希望與觀念而改造中國

文稿用中文或英文均可惟用英文者須用打字機淸稿其所用之紙祇許一面打字應徵諸君須將其姓名與住址書於另一紙上單獨用一信封封固附同文稿寄交本報文稿不拘長短惟文意最淸晰朗達者當然較爲能得讀者之注意

將來擔任評判諸君爲中英美三國人與當今中外政治毫無關係者

贊助茲舉之中外人士之姓名容於本徵文揭曉之時發表之

上海密勒氏評論報謹啓

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1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

26-388

Who's Who in China

Mr. Chu Pao-San

朱佩珍字葆三

Mr. Chu Pao-san, rightly called the veteran merchant of Shanghai, is 76 years old, having been in business in Shanghai for over 60 years. Born in 1847 in the city of Tinghai, Chekiang, Mr. Chu indeed has had a most varied and interesting commercial life, serving as the head even today of many industrial enterprises. As chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce here, he enjoyed the confidence of all Chinese and foreigners in the community on account of his spirit of public service and keen sense for justice. He also served for sometime as the vice-chairman of the National Association of Chambers of Commerce.

In banking, he promoted the Commercial Bank of China, the Ningpo Commercial Bank, Ltd., the Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd., and the Chung Hwa Commercial and Savings Bank. In insurance, he was organizer of the Wah An Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., the Wah Sing Insurance Co., Ltd., and the China United Assurance Society, Ltd. In mining, Mr. Chu is directing the Liu Kiang and Chang Hsin Mining companies. In electric works, he has considerable interests in the Shanghai Nantao Tramway Co., Ltd., the Ting Hai Electric Construction Company and the Chousan Electric Company. In navigation, Mr. Chu is director of the Chousan Steam Navigation Co., the Yung An Steamship Company, the Yung Lee Shipping Company and the Chang Ho Navigation Company. Besides these Mr. Chu organized the Lung Chang Paper Mill, the Ta Yu Oil Factory, the Ta Tah Steamship Company, the Nantao Water Works, the Shanghai Cement Company, the Li Dah and Chung Hsin Flour Mills,

LIKE A
LANDMARK
DIGNIFIED BY YEARS OF SERVICE
THE
"CAPSTAN"
LABEL
HAS BEEN A DIRECTING SIGN
TO
DISCRIMINATING SMOKERS

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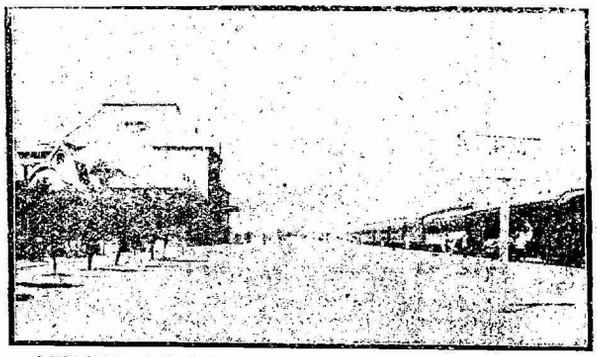
A Train That Rarely Is One Minute Late



Shantung Railway Train at the Tsinanfu Station
Preparing to Start on Its Daily Run to Tsingtao

Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway

The Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway running from Tsingtao to Tsinan is 394.06 kilometres in length, and has 50 stations on the main line and six on branch lines. It has over 350 bridges, and 1,840 pieces of rolling stock, including about 100 locomotives, 1,600 freight cars, 130 passenger cars. The lines run through the most important and historical places of Shantung Province, while the surrounding towns and cities abound in picturesque scenery. In order to give every facility to the travelling public, this railway has joined the Domestic Through Traffic arrangements with the Chinese Government Railways.

Asia Banking Corporation

美國友華銀行

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An American bank rendering complete service for trade with the Orient and all other parts of the world

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SHANGHAI

G. A. TISDALL, *General Manager in the Orient*

R. BUCHAN, *Manager*

Corner of Kiukiang & Kiangse Roads

Telephone Central 1324

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the Shanghai Silk Manufacturing Co., the Sin Wan Pao, Ltd., the First Woolen Goods Factory, the Ho Hsin Iron Foundry, the Ho Fung Cotton Mill, Ningpo, and others. Educationally, he is trustee for the Shanghai Commercial School, the Tung Chi Medical and Engineering College, the Ting Hai School, the Sheng Yi School in Tinghai and the Yi Chi School of Ningpo. In philanthropic and public enterprises, he is director of the Union Club, the Chinese Red Cross Society, the Ningpo Guild, the Ting Hai Guild, the Door of Hope, the Kwang Yi, Jen Chi and Wei Chung Benevolent Institutes, the Ningpo Hosiptal, the Kwang Chi Hospital, the Tung Chi Hospital, the Shanghai Summer Disease Hospital, the Woosung Quarantine Hospital, the Shanghai Kung Li Hospital, the Shanghai Orphanage, the Hsin Pu Yi Tang, the Pu Yi Industrial Home, the Anti-Kidnapping Society, the Tung Yi and Liengyi Philanthropic Institutes, the Bureau for the Cheap Sale of Rice and the International Famine Relief Committee.

J. H.

Mr. Hsu Kwan-nan

徐棠宇冠南

Mr. Hsu Kwan-nan, one of the best known industrial leaders in China, is a native of Wucheng, Chekiang, and is 58 years of age. At the comparatively young age of 23, he succeeded in passing the second series of literary examinations (Chu Jen) and was appointed a junior secretary of the Prime Minister. In 1898, he was given the post of Chief of the Shantung Section of the Board of Finance. It was while serving in this capacity in the capital that Mr. Hsu devoted his spare time in establishing the Huai Wen College in Peking, for which work the Imperial Government bestowed upon him the honor of "Special Commendation by Edict" as a result of the recommendation made by the then Minister of Education,

CHOP OF $ QUALITY

From The Forests Direct To China—

HIGH grade Oregon Pine grown in our own forests and cut by our lumbermen, milled in our own mills on the Pacific Coast, and transported to the Far East in our own vessels. We can supply all sizes and grades required for all kinds of building and construction work.

We Specialize in Bridge Timbers and Railway Sleepers.

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ROBERT DOLLAR BUILDING, 3 CANTON ROAD
SHANGHAI, CHINA.

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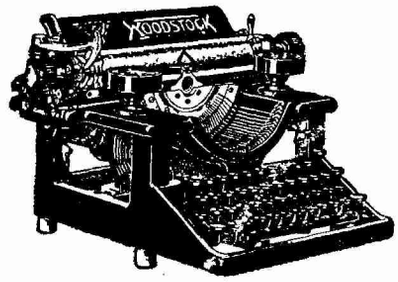

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Business Equipment Corporation
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Magistrate Chen Chi-shou
陳其壽字介卿

Mr. Chen Chi-shou, magistrate of the French Mixed Court, is 56 years of age and a native of Haining, Chekiang. After receiving an education under private tuition and passing several of the difficult literary examinations, he was made magistrate of various cities under the Manchu dynasty, including Soochow, Kiangyin, Kingshan and Fenghsien of Kiangsu and serving also as deputy of transportation, machinery, arms and telephone services and director of bureaus of commercial affairs, of public works, of agriculture, of education, of police and foreign affairs. During the Nanking Exposition, he was appointed chief of the Bureau of Agriculture, Works and Commerce. After the exposition, Mr. Chen promoted the Kiangsu Industrial Home, of which he became director after its establishment, serving also as magistrate of the Kiangnan Land and River Police and as Judge for various cities in the Soochow Circuit, in which capacity, he tried and handed down important verdicts in some of the most historical criminal as well as civil cases. In recogniition of his work, he was made a prefect with the rank of an expectant Taotai of the Manchu Regime. In the fourth year of the Republic, a recommendation was made by Civil Governor Chu Chia-pao of Chihli to make Mr. Chen mayor of a Chihli city. Two years later, he was appointed by Civil Governor Chi of Chekiang to serve under his administration. In July 1919, 8th year of the Republic, Mr. Chen was appointed to his present post. Concurrently, he takes an active part in famine relief work and in recognition of this service, he has been recommended by the Honan Governor to be promoted with distinction, which recommendation has been accepted by the Cabinet.

J. H.

Sun Chia-nai. In 1903, Mr. Hsu was appointed Expectant Taotai of Kiangsu. In the following year, he was given the Brevet Second Rank for his contribution towards the repair of the Imperial West Garden. In 1905, the late Sheng Kung Pao, as Minister of Railways, took a great deal of interest in him and obtained the consent of the Peking Administration to have him direct the railway and mining section of his yamen. In the same year, the late Yuan Shih-k'ai recommended to the throne Mr. Hsu's immediate appointment as a Taotai of the most important circuit on account of the latter's record in securing funds for the famine relief work in Chihli Province. This was confirmed by an imperial edict. Following the inauguration of the Republic, Mr. Hsu devoted most of his time to philanthropic work in his home province and in Shanghai; and at the same time took an interest in industrial development of the country, being organizer of the Nantao Water Works of Shanghai, of which he is the managing director. The matter was brought to the attention of the president and in 1916, a commendatory tablet was awarded him by the president. For his work in raising funds for the International Famine Relief Work, the third class Chiaho decoration was conferred on him in 1920. The next year saw Mr. Hsu acting as an advisor to the Ministry of Finance, being decorated with the Second Class Chiaho. In 1922, in recognition of his services in doing relief work for the Kansu Earthquake, the Government ordered his records to be filed with the Cabinet for an early appointment to an important post. Besides being a director of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai, Mr. Hsu is serving on the board of directors of many banks in Shanghai, Chekiang, Canton and Hongkong.

J. H.

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Every day: Daily & Sunday

PETER S. JOWE, *Publisher & Editor* BRUNO SCHWARTZ, *Business Manager*

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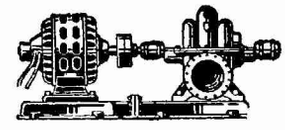
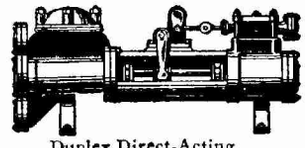
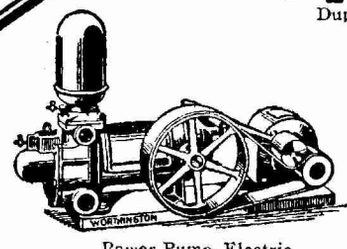


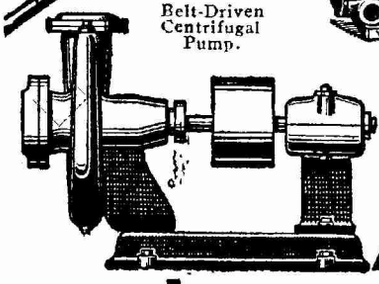
Motor-Driven Centrifugal Pump.



Duplex Direct-Acting Steam Pump.



Power Pump, Electric Drive.



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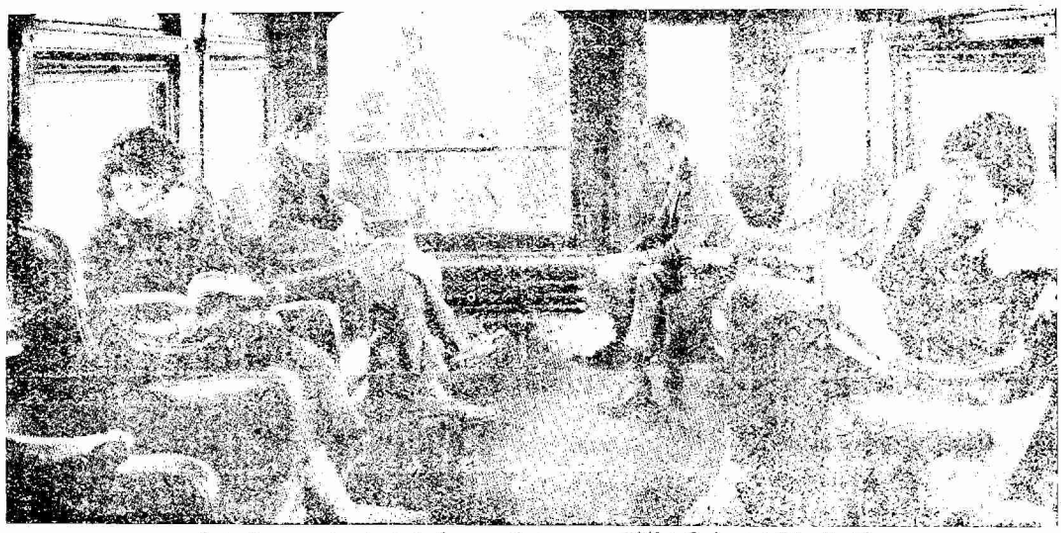

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On your next trip see that your ticket reads

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Mah Choh	Pe Ling

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A Game for Young and Old

Largest Manufacturer of Chinese Dominoes

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MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
3 Canton Road, Shanghai
General Agents
Mei Ren Co., Inc.

26-394

The American Cigarette in The Orient

Twelve billion American cigarettes, an average of a billion a month, passed out of the ports of the United States in the fiscal year just ended. Curiously, too, says the *Trade Record* of The National City Bank of New York, nearly all of them went to the Orient which produces half the tobacco of the world and has ample supplies of labor with which to turn it into form for use. While the whole world made the acquaintance of the American cigarette during the war period, it was in the Orient that its use ripened into a "habit" while the European habit of the war years proved only temporary. Of the 12 billion cigarettes passing out of our ports in the fiscal year 1923 nearly 9 billion went to China alone, approximately 1 billion to the Straits Settlements and Dutch East Indies, and another billion to Siam, Hong Kong, Japan and the Philippine Islands, while Europe, which took 8 billion in the year following the war, took less than one-quarter of a billion in 1923.

Curiously, adds the *Trade Record*, this American cigarette habit has developed in a section of the world which is itself a very large producer of tobacco, since out of a world production of 4 billion pounds a year India produces 1 billion, China a half billion and the other Oriental countries another half billion, indicating that half of the world's tobacco crop is grown in the Orient, which has despite that fact so enormously increased its takings of our cigarettes, until nine-tenths of our cigarette exports now go to the Orient.

This big increase in our exports of cigarettes to the Orient as a whole occurs chiefly in the shipments to China which totaled in number 641,000,000 in 1913, 6,792,000,000 in 1918, 8,507,000,000 in 1920, and 8,789,000,000 in the fiscal year 1923. The number to the Straits Settlements in 1923 was 989,000,000, Hong Kong 284,000,000, Siam 259,000,000, Philippine Islands, 164,000,000, India 100,000,000. The tremendous fall off in European demand for the cigarette is found in the fact while England took nearly 2,000,000,000 in 1919, Belgium 3 billion, Italy 1 billion, Netherlands 1,200,000,000, and France 665 million, the total to Europe in 1923 is so "negligible" that the Department of Commerce includes the shipments to all Europe in its single item of "other countries 727,764," this total to "other countries" also including the shipments to all parts of the world except the 7 Oriental countries above enumerated.

This exportation of cigarettes which has grown from 2 billion in 1913 to 12 billion in 1923 apparently represents about one-fifth of the total number of cigarettes manufactured in the United States, since official records at Washington put the total number of cigarettes manufactured in the United States in 1913 at 15½ billion, and in 1920 51¼ billion, while the very latest advices from Washington put the total outturn of the manufacture of July at 5,839,000,000, suggesting that the total for the 12 months of the fiscal year 1923 would reach about 65 billion, of which we export 12 billion, while the other 50 billion will be presumably consumed by the people of the United States as against 13½ billion in the year preceding the war. Thus the domestic consumption is apparently about four times as great as in the year preceding the war and the exports about 5 times as much.

Men and Events

R. T. Evans, an American attorney of Tientsin, arrived in Shanghai this week on a short business trip.

Captain W. I. Eisler, of Eisler, Reeves and Murphy, returned to Shanghai the latter part of this week from a brief business trip to Manila.

Dr. J. B. Fearn of the Shanghai General Hospital returned from a two weeks' vacation spent in Peking, on Tuesday, October 30.

Glenn Babb, formerly of the Japan *Advertiser* (Tokio), who has been in Peking for several months arrived in Shanghai this week on his way to Japan.

George Nox McCain, editor of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* has arrived in Peking from Japan accompanied by Mrs. McCain. They are making a tour of the Orient.

E. L. Powell, chief of the department of the *Associated Press* in Manila, P. I. who has been in Shanghai for a short time, proceeded to Peking last week on a few days' visit.

Mrs. Thomas S. Shelton, mother of C. V. Starr of the American Asiatic Underwriters' Association, Shanghai, recently arrived here to make an extended visit with her son.

The eighteenth annual banquet of the World's Chinese Student's Federation was held on the evening of Saturday, October 27, in the Union Club of China. C. F. Hsu, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, was chairman for the evening.

The American College Club held its monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. R. J. Corbett, 145 Route de Grouchy, on Tuesday afternoon, October 30. Miss Reynolds, spoke on "Opportunities for the Education of American Children in China."

An exhibition of activities and entertainment of the students of Nantao Christian Institute is to be given on the afternoon of Saturday, November 3, from 4 to 6 o'clock, according to an invitation issued by the directors, and secretaries of the Institute.

Mahjongg and bridge tournaments will be held at the Columbia Country Club, Shanghai, on Friday and Monday evenings, starting at 9:30 a. m. from November 1. Dinners will be served to those who desire if notice is given to the steward.

In the new Lee Building now being completed on Avenue Edward VII, the top floor and roof garden will be occupied by the Union Club of China, an organization having a membership composed of American, British and Chinese business men.

The engagement has been announced of George Morton Rosse of the Chinese Postal Service, and Miss Dorothy Jansen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Everall of Shanghai. Mr. Everall is a member of the staff of the Standard Oil Company, Shanghai.

A cable received last week announced the death of F. A. Kingsbury father of Mrs. W. F. Lowell of Shanghai, at his home on Saturday, October 27, Waltham, Mass. Mr. Kingsbury is survived by his wife and daughter.

Mrs. Ruth Sites Brown of New York, a sister of Mrs. F. J. Raven of Shanghai, arrived in Shanghai last week to visit Mrs. Raven during the winter. Mrs. Brown will travel to all places of interest in China before returning to America in the Spring.

The annual country fair of the Shanghai College was held on Saturday, October 27, Yangtzepoo. Exhibits of produce from the vicinity of Shanghai as well as nearby villages was open to the public during the entire day. The exhibit included factory outputs, cooking demonstrations, school demonstrations, and athletic contests.

P. V. Ostrumoff, manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway, in company with his family, arrived in Shanghai last week enroute to Manila, P. I, on a short vacation. According to a report he left Harbin as a prelude to his resignation from the directorship of the railway under pressure from Chang Tso-lin and the Soviet government at Moscow.

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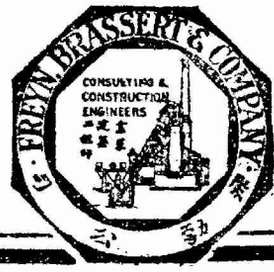

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26-396

Yao Chin, a writer on constitutional matters and representative government in China has written a letter to President Coolidge suggesting that a portion of the unexpended balance of the American Boxer Indemnity be used for publishing and distributing throughout China books dealing with the development of constitutional government in the Republic of China.

The U. S. S. *Huron*, with Admiral Washington on board, departed for Amoy on Monday, October 29. The *s. s. Sacramento* also left for Amoy to relieve the *Helena* which will come to Shanghai. These ships will later proceed to Hongkong and Manila. Among the officers on board the *Huron* and *Sacramento* are: Captain E. B. Fenner, Captain V. A. Kimberly, Lt. Col. E. B. Miller, Lieut. Comdr. R. C. Giffen, Lt. Comdr. W. Gower, and Lt. R. H. Grayson.

Mr, W. R. Rice, General Agent in China for the West Coast Life Insurance Company, was elected Captain and Commander of the American cavalry troop of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps at a meeting of the members of the troop in the S. V. C. Drill Hall on Tuesday night. Mr. H. D. Rodger, the well known American attorney of the firm of Rodger and Husar was elected First Lieutenant. Mr. E. A. Silagi, general manager for China of the Truscon Steel Company, who has been in temporary command of the troop, continues as Second Lieutenant.

During the absence of American Commercial Attache Dr. James J. Abbott of Tokio, Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache for China, has been detailed for work there. Mr. Abbott recently departed for America in company with his family, to seek expert medical attention for his mother who was visiting them at the time of the earthquake. Mr. Arnold maintains an office in the Imperial Hotel, Tokio, in conjunction with offices of the American Embassy. Paul Steintorf, assistant trade commissioner has been detailed by Mr. Arnold to proceed to Osaka, to open up an office for the United States Department of Commerce.

Dr. John M. Coulter, professor of botany at the University of Chicago and one of the best known scientists of the United States delivered several lectures in Shanghai this week, one of which was at the Chinese Y. M. C. A. on Wednesday evening, October 31. Dr. Coulter came to China several weeks ago to deliver a series of lectures under the auspices of the National Educational Association and recently has been at the National Southeastern University in Nanking. On Sunday he will address the afternoon meeting of the Community Church in the Masonic Hall on the subject, "Science and Religion" and it is also planned to have him address the Rotary Club on "Botany and Business Men."

News from North China

According to a recent report of the Ministry of Finance, the arrears due to the officials of various offices and departments amount to $9,784,300 and those to the police and troops $17,503,200.

Miss Martha Root, a magazine and newspaper writer of North America, spoke at the Peking Teachers' College for Women last Saturday on the subject "What the Women of China Can Do for World Peace." She said that a lasting peace would come through promoting universal education, a universal auxiliary language, the equality of men and women, the oneness of science and religion and the co-operation of all religionists.

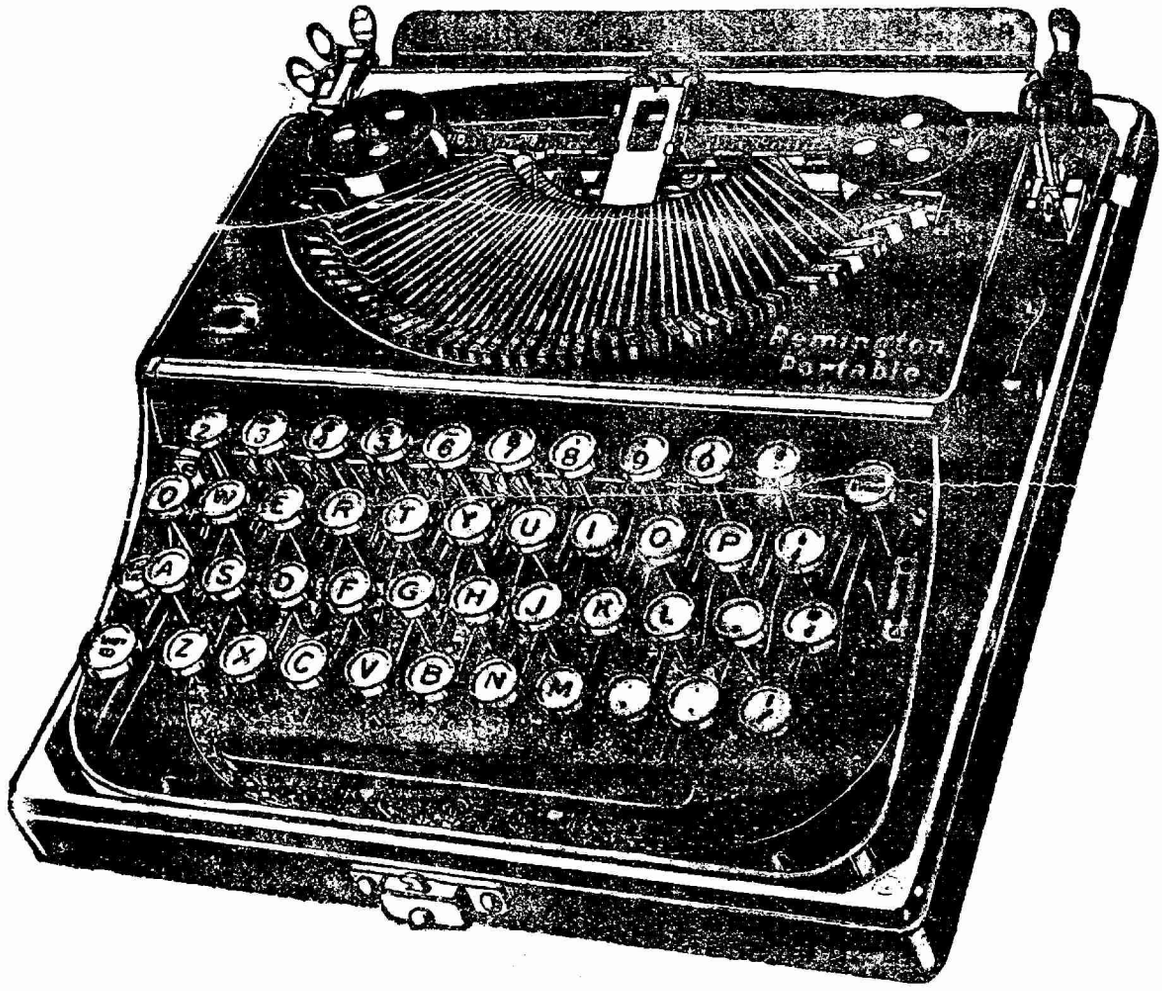
The government has received many petitions from provinces requesting that steps be immediately taken to negotiate with France for the retrocession of Kwangchowan, the lease of which has long expired. The President has instructed the Waichiaopu to that effect.

Dr. Wellington Koo, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Chang Hu, the Minister of Finance, both of whom sent in their resignations last week, have resumed work again in their offices. Both of them have been requested by the President to remain until a formal cabinet is formed.

Admiral and Mrs. Thomas Washington were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Schurman the first part of the week. Admiral Washington is the new head of the United States Asiatic Fleet, who has just assumed his duties relieving Admiral Anderson. Admiral Washington was accompanied by Captain Kimberly, Commanding officer of the Flagship *Huron*, Lt. Commander Crosby and Lt. Commander Ingraham.

General Cheng Shih Chi, newly appointed Tuli of Shantung to succeed General Tien Chun-yu, whose resignation has been recently accepted by the government in connection with the Lincheng incident, assumed his duty in October. General Cheng was the commander of the fifth army division prior to his appointment to the Tuliship of Shantung.

In addition to the English language newspapers in Peking, another evening paper has recently made its appearance here under the name of *The Evening World*. G. Zay



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Wood is the chief editor and K. Y. Ling is the manager, both of whom are American returned students.

The Peking Historical Association held its annual election of officers last Saturday in the Chinese Social and Political Science Association. The following officials were elected; president, Y. S. Tsao, president of Tsing-hua College; vice-president, Dr. J. C. Ferguson; treasurer, L. R. O. Bevan; recording secretary, Dr. Philip de Varges; corresponding secretary, C. B. Malone.

Chow Tse-chi, ex-Premier of China, died at his new home in Peking, October 21, after a long illness. He was fifty-five years old, born in Laihsien, Shantung, and was a graduate from the Columbian College, Washington, D. C., He held a number of important offices both as financier and diplomat.

Mr. Karakhan, the Russian Envoy, has recently sent a telegram to the Moscow government asking for permission to leave Peking for Tokyo, as he is rather discouraged over the proposed Sino-Russian conference. Mr. Karakhan wants to settle the recognition question before going into the conference, while the Chinese favor going into conference with no condition whatever, as proposed by Mr. Joffe, Karakhan's predecessor.

As the subscribers to the Paomachang Golf Course have been so numerous, they formed themselves into a club under the title of the Paomachang Golf Club at a meeting held last Monday and officials were elected.

Bandits, said to be several thousand strong, made another attempt to hold up the train at the Hushancheng station on the Pekin-Hankow Railway October 23, but the attempt was frustrated by previous precautions. The bandits were ambushed near the station awaiting the arrival of the train from Hankow, but the train backed out in time to escape a repetition of the Lincheng incident.

It is just reported in one of the evening newspapers in Peking that six aviators of the Chihli Aviation Bureau have stolen a big plane and flown to Mukden to render their services to the Manchurian warlord. It is also mentioned that financial straits and non-payment of these men were the cause of this action.

President Tsao Kun issued a mandate on October 24 ordering that former Anfu offenders be granted an amnesty restoring them to their former titles and merits. The persons thus liberated are Gen. Liu Hsum, formerly in command of the fifteenth division; Gen. Wei Chunghan, formerly in command of the ninth division; Gen. Chang Shu yuan, formerly in command of the fifth division; and Gen. Wu Ping-hsiang, formerly chief of the Metropolitan Police.

The credentials of Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Minister, addressed to the new President of China, has been brought to Peking by Mr. Tani, the Tokyo Foreign Office secretary, and presented to the Chinese government with no particular ceremony, as Mr. Yoshizawa has already been received by President Tsao Kun at a formal reception together with other foreign accredited representatives.

After the promulgation of the presidential mandate regarding the abolition of sinecure posts, the superfluous officials gathered together for a general meeting October 24 in the afternoon in Central Park and over 400 of these officials attended, but before the opening of the meeting, police appeared and persuaded them to disperse.

A mandate was issued October 23 abolishing the Tuchunship of Chihli and another was issued appointing Gen. Wang Chen-ping, Civil Governor of Chihli, concurrently Tuli of Chihli, which is different from Tuchun only in name. The headquarters of the new Tuli will be established in Paotingfu, the evacuated seat of Tsao Kun.

A party visiting China from San Francisco, including J. H. Rowell, Mrs. C. Rowell and Mr. C. P. Rowell and the Misses M. and L. Grimes, have left Peking for Shanghai on their return to America.

The members of the Law Codification Commission, following the resignation of Mr. Kiang Yung, chairman of the Commission and other members, recently resigned en bloc protesting against the appointment of Cheng Ke as chairman and other newly appointed members.

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News from Central China

Lloyd E. Gale. manager of the American Trading Company. Hankow. and Mrs. Gale. returned to Hankow after having spent six months in America. Mr. Gale will take over the affairs of the company from G. M Thomas, who left for Shanghai this week.

The Hupeh Diplomatic Association held its inauguration last Saturday when delegates from all circles were present. Eight resolutions were passed calling for furtherance of the anti-Japanese boycott through peaceful means.

T. T. Liu, principal of Foo Teh Academy and one of the leading Chinese financiers in Hankow, celebrated his fortieth birthday last Sunday at his residence in the French Concession. A large party was entertained at his house throughout the day and night.

The Wuchang Mint will reopen on November 1, and about 3,000,000 coppers will be coined each day. The Mint has recently bought 90,000,000 piculs of copper ingots and crucibles have also been ordered from England.

The French Legation in Peking is reported to have brought up the question of indemnifying the Roman Catholic Mission for their losses at Chungking. Four Frenchmen are reported to have been wounded recently during the Chungking fighting, and damages are also charged. The Roman Mission premises are said to have been damaged by the troops.

O. E. Vongehr, manager of the export and shipping departments of Andersen, Meyer & Company, Hankow, recently returned from a trip to Chungking during which his ship was fired on repeatedly.

R. A. Frost, representative of the Hankow American Chamber of Commerce at the annual meeting of the Associated American Chambers of Commerce of China, has returned to Hankow from Shanghai.

Hunter Mann, manager of L.C. Gillespie & Sons, and chairman of the American Chamber of Commerce in Hankow, sailed for Japan this week, to meet Mrs. Mann who is returning here from America.

S. S. McKee, representing Messrs. Scott & Bowne, Ltd, (manufacturers of Scott's Emulsion) was in Hankow for a short visit. On his previous trip to Hankow from Peking last year the train on which Mr. McKee travelled was held up by bandits for two days.

The Anti-Foot-Binding Society in Wuchang is having official encouragement under Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan who has advised his subordinates and gentry to assist in the movement. Lectures have been arranged for different lecture guilds, and a prize system after the one in Shansi will be enforced.

The Hankow Bankers' Association will formally open their new premises behind Sin Sen Road on November 1. Invitations have been issued to all friends for a reception between 12 and 1 p. m.

Dr. Sven Hedin, the famous Swedish Tibetan explorer and traveller, arrived in Hankow from Shanghai on his trip to the interior of China. He will later go north to Peking on his way via Siberia back to Sweden. He has been in the United States recently and a series of articles of his are appearing in *Asia*.

The Military Wireless Plant at Yochow, the gateway to Hunan, has been completed and is now in communication with the military headquarters at Wuchang and Loyangfu.

The prices of all necessities of life such as rice, coal and water have all reached high figures. During the time of siege by the Szechuen troops, rice was selling at over $100 a picul, while water was obtainable at $2 a bucket. At present, the blockade on the upper reaches of the Yangtze is holding up all down river supplies from Chungking.

The *Iyang Maru* which has been lying at Chungking in a wrecked condition was repaired recently. The *Teh Yang Maru* visited Chungking with parts for repairing the *Iyang Maru*, and both steamers are reported to have been safely escorted to Ichang by a Japanese gunboat.

Fighting is going on above Wanhsien, and heavy casualties are reported on both sides. There has been a rumor that Wanhsien has been taken by the Szechunese Army, but it has not yet been confirmed. Foreign vessels passing through the gorges are being fired on by both sides.

The Wuchang Provincial Assembly are discussing a system of paying members for their attendance. The allowance will be given to members according to their record of attendance during session, and is disguised under the name of "preparation fee."

General Wu Pei-fu is contemplating establishing an arsenal in Shensi Province, and for this purpose instructed the director of the Hanyang Arsenal to pick out forty skilled mechanics for the new arsenal. The report is carried by a Chinese news agency.

The Civil Governor's yamen in Wuchang will be removed from the present premises to the Kung Yuan which is now occupied by the Law College. The present yamen was partly burned down during a recent fire.

Ex-Governor of Szechuan Liu Hsiang has been promoted to the grade of Chiawei General and Commander Yang Shen, Shenwei General. Both of them are fighting for the North in Szechuan.

Secret agents have been sent to Hankow by Kuomingtang headquarters in Shanghai for the purpose of investigating revolt among Hupeh troops. The Wuchang authorities have been informed of the Kuomingtang scheme, and precautions are being taken to prevent the propaganda of undesirables.

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It is telegraphically reported that Chang Tzu-huan, one of Loyang's leading aides captured by the Szechuanese on board the Iyang Maru has been executed by Chow Hsi-cheng at Chingtan Chang in Chungking.

Sister Mary Jane McDonald (Superior), Sister Maureen O'Connell, Sister Stella Tompkins, Sister Mary Patricia Hughes, Sister Mary Nicholas Egging, Sister Mary Justa Justin have already reached Hankow and are now taking up their duties with St. Columban's Mission in Hanyang across the river. The Sisters, who are from St. Columban, Nebraska, arrived here last Friday evening on the *s.s. Suiwo*. Two priests from Ireland, Fathers P. J. McAuley and Frank Murray, arrived on the same steamer and will also take up their residence and work at Hanyang.

Since the uprising of revolt in Hunan about a month ago, the incomes of the Canton-Hankow Railway have showed a decrease of $200,000, and besides damages on the road amount to no less than $100.000. The coal traffic from Pinghsiang has been interfered with, and general traffic is almost at a standstill.

According to unofficial reports, General Wu Pei-fu has invited General Ma Chi to go to Loyang with a view to the latter's appointment as Commandant at Yochow, on the Hunan-Hupeh border, and General Wu has already asked the government to sanction this appointment. General Ma, formerly Divisional Commander in Kwangsi, has been in retirement in Shanghai for some time past.

There has been some discussion in business official circles in Wuchang as to the possibility of organizing a water supply company which is badly needed there. Several officials and leading merchants are interested in the proposition, and ways and means for getting the required capital are being considered.

The local "Anti-Opium" authorities have been trying to impose a special tax on opium smokers in Hankow. One proposal was made that each smoker should be taxed $2 per month for "Prohibition License." Another suggestion was to tax retail sellers of opium 30 cents an ounce. Both schemes were found impractical.

Two investigators of accounts of the Hankow Water Works and Electric Light Co, were arrested by the local magistrate yesterday under orders from General Wu Pei-fu. The trouble of financial readjustment of the said company has been the theme of contention between the stock-holders and the management under Sung Wei-chen, who are alleged to have embezzled company money from the shareholders. Three investigators were elected to probe the accounts, but Mr. Sung got the upperhand through Wu Pei-fu, defied investigation and had the investigators arrested.

The Hunan Guild in Hankow has telegraphed the authorities of both sides in the Hunan war requesting them to keep their operations outside the Changsha area.

Admiral Noruma, Commander of the Japanese Yangtse Patrol Fleet, is leaving here for Ichang today on a trip of investigation. The two Japanese captives are still being kept by the Szechuen commanders under General Yang Tze-mao, who refuse to deliver the captives unless a ransom is paid.

The N. K. K. office in Hankow was in receipt of a telegram from Changsha stating that there was a big fire in that city on the 21st instant. The fire started from a restaurant, A large section of houses is reported to have been destroyed by fire, and damages are very heavy.

The foreign Concession authorities in Hankow are very determined in resisting the cigarette tax within the Concession limits, in spite of efforts of the Cigarette Tax Bureau to obtain permisssion to collect tax. Many of the British-American Tobacco Co. dealers have removed to the British, Russian and French Concessions, where they are immune from the cigarette tax collectors. The present income of the Bureau in Hankow alone is about $21,000 per month, and from outports an aggregate of $10,000 per month is a safe estimate. The Bureau is losing money, it is said, as they have chartered at a high price the right of collection, from the Tuchun yamen in Wuchang.

Heavy fighting is expected in Changsha during the week end. General Chao Heng-ti has decided to drive Tan Yen-kai's troops away from Yeolo Mountain opposite Changsha. General Mah Chih, formerly of Kwangsi and now with Wu Pei-fu, has arrived in Changsha to assist Chao in his military campaign against the Kuomingtang army under General Tan Yen-kai.

Hankow, October 27, 1923.

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News from South China

The labor and student organizations of Canton demonstrated in the First Public Park, October 22, and later held a parade in protest against the illegal election of Tsao Kun for president by the bribed members of parliament, some of the speakers charging the British and American interests in the North of having aided the Chihli Party.

Misunderstanding the desire of Dr. Sun Yat-sen to remove his eastern front headquarters from Sheklung to the Boccas Tigris Forts as an anticipation of possible defeat of the southern leader, the financial circles in Canton were quite excited a fortnight ago; but the report of the fall of Waichow a week later gave some reassurance. The city of Waichow, however, was still in the hands of Chen Chiung-ming's troops up to October 24. An explosion outside the south gate of Waichow about October 16 did some damage to the walls there, it was reported.

The students of Puiching Baptist Academy in Tungshan, Canton, went on strike October 11 in protest against the refusal of their principal, Y. F. Yeung, M. A., Columbia University, in allowing them too much outside intercourse with sister schools and public activities. The board of the academy stood by the principal, and the students finally had to return to their classes as usual.

Aside from demanding a thousand dollars a day from the Shiukwan station of the Canton-Hankow Railroad, Kwangtung Section, the Yunnanese troops in the North River districts of Kwangtung are also asking for 100 cars a month for carrying goods on their account. This practically means more income to the Yunnanese and affords them an opportunity to convey untaxed and unlawful products. There is talk of the Yunnanese returning the Canton-Samshui Railroad to the proper authorities, but so far Chan Hing Hon, acting managing director of the Canton-Hankow, line who has been instructed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen to take over Samshui line also, has not yet succeeded in taking charge of that line.

According to a recent report, the foreign population in Canton City is getting smaller, probably due to the present internal war which is hurting trade, says the *Yin Chiang Pao*, The report gives Americans, 442; Japanese, 352; British, 210; French, 105; Portuguese, 117; Germans, 100; Indians, 40; Danes, 24; Dutch, 15; Swiss, 9; Italians, 6; Norwegians, 2; Russians, 2; and Parsees, 1; or a total of 1,425. It is believed that the recent arrivals of 27 more Indians have not been included in the report.

In Canton City the number of schools of all grades are given by the Municipal Department of Education as 309; students, 16,552; teachers, 2,427. These include public and private colleges 10, students 1,832, teachers 163; higher normal 1, students 328, teachers 39; lower normal 11, students, 1,114, teachers 196; middle schools 16, students, 3,522, teachers 370; industrial and manual training schools 6, students 353, teachers 57; higher primary schools 72, students 4,944, teachers 562; lower primary schools 145, students 10,963, teachers 787; kindergartens 6, pupils 276, teachers 11; foreign language schools 22, students 2,528, teachers 125; medical schools 10, students 414, teachers 84; charitable schools 5, students 126, teachers 15; art schools 5, students 164, teachers 18; while the private old style schools are unlisted. They number several hundred with at least 15,000 to 20,000 students.

Mrs. Kwan Loy, whose husband was one of the earliest Presbyterian native ministers in South China, died recently, and is survived by a son and a daughter, Mr. Kwan Yan Cho and Dr. (Miss) Kwan Sheung Wo. Mr. Kwan is principal of the Canton Union Middle School, one of the leading institutions of its kind, and Dr. Kwan is dean of the Hackett Medical College for Women in Canton. Mr. Kwan is a graduate of Columbia University in New York.

Canton, October 27, 1923.

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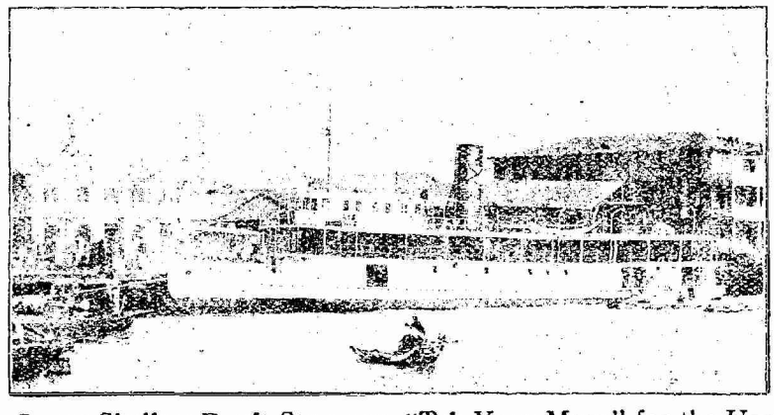

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The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from Wednesday, October 24, to Wednesday, October 31.)

The political situation in China for the moment seems to have sifted down to the question as to who will eventually be chosen to head the Cabinet in Peking. Since China has elected her President, the next important issue is someone to head the Cabinet so everyday problems can be dealt with, and this has been the peak of news during the week under review. The banditry situation which has claimed much attention in China seems to be nearing a crisis and the detailed reports from the various provinces in North, South, and West China, reveal the utter hopelessness of conditions as they exist today, and this perhaps shares equally in importance with other news of affairs in China during the week. Most of the information coming from Japan has to do with her wonderful revival following the earthquake and also to do with the discussions and decision of the Japanese Diet with regard to her suffrage question. Russia has made several statements during this past week on her conferences and attitude toward both China and Japan, and most of these have emanated from Peking where M. Karakhan, Soviet representative is located.

Peking's New Cabinet

In connection with the formation of a new Cabinet the tendency is again in favor of Dr. W. W. Yen, as he has support in Generals Wu Pei-fu, Chi of Kiangsu, and Feng Yu-hsiang. The Cabinet in Peking has held several meetings of the old members. The favorable comment in the foreign press on Dr. Yen's ability in the direction of financial organization gives further prestige to him, as stated by the Peking *Daily News*, so during this period of financial difficulties, Dr. Yen is the only man for the Premiership. An extraordinary meeting of Parliament was planned to take place on the 26th, inst., in which it was rumored that Wu Chung-lien would be elected to the speakership. However, no news to this effect has been received up to date. The Peking *Leader* in this same connection comments in the following manner.

Domestic politics in Peking continued in a state of flux during the week just ended, with few solid developments emerging from the mass of uncertainties. The country is still without a permanent cabinet, and Kao Ding-wei continues to function as the acting Premier. The week evidently brought a diminution of the chances of Wu Ching-lien, Speaker of the House of Representatives, of heading a new Cabinet, while the forces supporting Dr. W. W. Yen appear to have mustered additional strength. New possibilities for the Premiership were shoved into the limelight by their supporters, including Sun Hung-yi and General Wang Chen-ping. President Tsao Kun's most difficult task for the present seems to be the assignment of satisfactory rewards to his lieutenants and the men who placed him in the presidential palace. It was decided not to abolish the post formerly held by the President, as Inspector of Chihli, Honan and Shantung, a post which it has been proposed to confer on Marshal Wu Pei-fu. The question of what to do with Wu Ching-lien continues to perplex the leaders of the Chihli party.

The extraordinary session of Parliament was convened with a meagre attendance and little interest. The President did not bother to attend the inauguration ceremony, sending instead a message by Admiral Li Ting-hsin, Minister of the Navy, his representative. Interest is becoming keener in the coming elections for Parliament.

Is Banditry in China Nearing a Crisis?

With the reports coming in from Canton, Szechwan Honan and Shangtung, telling of the actual conditions existing in these provinces with regard to the bandit armies, one begins to wonder if this is the turning point in the brigand situation. While brigandage has always existed in China it seems during the past year there has been a general uprising of bandits which is now evidently in progress despite the number of troops and so called suppression campaigns. China is becoming an impossible and extremely dangerous place to live in, according to the Peking and Tientsin *Times* in a recent issue. Much surprise was felt at the telegram received during the week, announcing the release of Misses Sharp and Darroch, who have been held captive by Honan bandits since early part of September. No reason is given for such an abrupt release as it was stated the bandits were holding them until they were enrolled in the regular army and also for a sum of $10,000 for each captive. No further information has been received from Mr. Okiauss the German missionary who was captured by bandits at Changhsha several weeks ago. Other reports from Honan indicate the situation throughout that province is in a perilous state. A *Reuters* report carried a detailed account from the Governor of Honan on the situation as it is in that province and its relation to other provinces in China.

Governor of Honan on Brigandage

General Chang Fu-lai, the Tuli of Honan, in a report to the Cabinet, says that when he took over the post some tens of thousands of bandits were ravaging Honan and upwards of 10 foreigners were captives. The position had aroused the indignation of the Government and people as well as of foreigners. Soon he was in a position to bring the bandits to subjection and he had intended to carry out their suppression throughout the province, but, in order to save the lives of the foreigners, it became necessary to enter an arrangement with the bandits whereby some of them were enrolled as soldiers, while others undertook to return to their homes. The bandits so enrolled were placed under the command of Generals Chang Kuo-hsing and Chang Kuo-wei and were stationed in the districts of Hsia and Lou over which Military Commissioner Wan exercised jurisdiction.

At first the bandits behaved well, but as time passed they returned to their former ways and reports began to reach General Chang Fu-jai from the people imploring riddance from this terror. General Chang Fu-lai was resolved to send the ex-bandits to fight on the Szechuan front, but General Chang Kuo-hsing demurred, contending that he must first have the vacancies in his ranks filled and also receive 160,000 rounds of rifle ammunition. General Chang Fu-lai was sent to advise obedience but without success. These bandit soldiers are more dangerous and harder to suppress than ordinary bandits.

New Threat for Winter

According to the latest reports, they have effected a combination with the bandits of Shantung for co-operation during the coming winter. From this it is clear that very stern measures are necessary. General Chang Fu-lai adds that he has requested Marshal Wu Pei-fu to send regular troops to the districts of Hsia and Lou and to station troops along the Peking-Hankow Line in order to prevent the bandits crossing, while the neighboring provinces have been requested to prevent their escape over the Honan border. General Chang Fu-lai in conclusion says that he is determined to inflict severe punishment on General Kuo-hsing and other leaders, while others who surrender and give up their arms may be pardoned.

Tsao Kun Still Target of Attack

Reports continue to come in showing that various politicians are still making attacks on Tsao Kun as President and some of the members of Parliament who assembled for a conference in Shanghai are planning to leave for Peking and other vicinities with a view to urging various leaders to arise and fight President Tsao Kun and the Chihli party. In this same connection it is interesting to note, says the *North China Daily News* (Shanghai) that a number of leading Parliamentarians from North China are expected to arrive in Shanghai to advocate the establishment of a new government.

Tsao Kun's Brother as Governor of Shansi

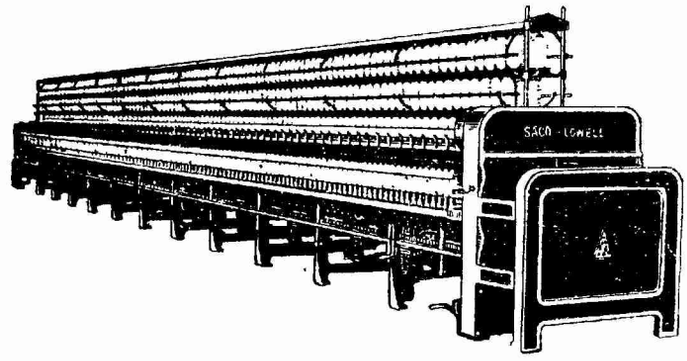
While no definite Mandate has been issued giving the name of the new ruler of Shansi province, strong rumors are current that Tsao Jui, brother of the Peking President will be appointed Civil governor of the model province of Shansi, as successor to General Yen Shih-shan, the "model governor," who has been holding the Military and Civil governorships. There is much doubt as to whether the people of Shansi province will calmly take the announcement of this displacement as they have shown much satisfaction with the state of affairs in that province.

Foreign Traffic on Upper Yangtze Carried on at Companies' Own Risk

With the report of the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Ichang, it is understood that all upper river traffic carried on by foreign merchant vessels from now on will be done only at their own risk. General Hsiao Yao-nan has issued a warning that ships proceeding to Chungking are in danger of attack since Chungking has been taken over by Szechuanese troops. If this warning is not heeded the Chinese authorities will decline responsibility in the event of ships being attacked. The communication further warns foreign ships against the transportation of arms and munitions, which is not only inimical to the Chinese plans for bandit suppression, but is a violation of neutrality. It is reported that the Japanese steamship company has suspended all further sailings to Chungking.

Is Dr. Sun Weakening in South China?

The *N. C. D. N.* (Shanghai) carried a report from its correspondent in a recent issue which gives a different version of affairs in South China from the regular reports sent out



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from that section of China. The correspondent writes, "Local Cantonese leaders of the Cheng Hsueh-hui faction are so certain of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's immediate collapse in Kuangtung that they are betting on the number of days that he will be able to remain in Canton. Those who are in close telegraphic touch with the situation grant him another 10 days as "generalissimo." All Cantonese residents in Shanghai are so sure, indeed, that Dr. Sun is on the point of flight that they have given up abusing him for his maladministration and are chiefly concerned now about the Yunnanese mercenaries whom he will leave behind. This body of desperadoes, who dare not go home and who would have to fight their way back through Kuangsi if they could return to Yunnan, will be left with no means of support but their arms and no resort but pillage. No commander can employ them without antagonizing the Kuangtung people and there is no way to dispose of them except through extermination. The Yunnanese are not likely to submit to any such disposition meekly and it is feared that, however they are handled, they will inflict a good deal more misery upon the province before Kuangtung sees the last of them."

Waichow Still Center of Attack in Canton

It seems conflicting reports came out as to the capture of Waichow by Sun Yat-sen, and it later developed that this stronghold had not fallen into his hands but was still the target of practice of Sun and Chen's troops. The latest *Reuters* report records the fact that the troops under General Yeh Chu's command, some 2,000 strong, have of late entered the city breaking through the siege of Cantonese troops and taken an offensive attitude. In the meantime the Yunnan troops have been defeated in the district of Pingshan and are fleeing along the Canton-Kowloon line. Hoyuan and Lungmen have also fallen into the hands of Chen Chiung-ming's troops, but the troops of General Chi have met and defeated Chen's troops in that district of Lungmen. It is expected that at an early date, a decisive battle will be fought between contending armies.

While information was received from Washington, according to a report emanating from Peking, to the effect, that instruction had been given by the Washington government to the American gunboat stationed at Changsha to return fire if any guns were directed at American property in that port, it is also stated that the American Legation gave orders that the *U. S. S. Villalobos* stationed at Canton could also return fire in case of trouble in that district.

Soviet Envoy Declares Russia Ready to Confer with Japan

"There have lately appeared in the press many conflicting reports on the Russo-Japanese negotiations. Statements of official representatives of the Japanese Government have also been published. The general impression one gathers from them is that the Japanese Government is ready to start an official conference immediately, but it does not know whether the Soviet Government is willing to do so. Another version has it that the Japanese Government wishes to open an official conference, but that it has received no proposition from the Soviet Government. It seems that as a result of the earthquake some of the facts relating to the negotiations between Mr. Joffe and Mr. Kawakami have been forgotten, and it would be well to remember them.

"I had a conversation with Mr. Yoshizawa on September 22nd, in which expressing my sorrow at the Japanese calamity, I pointed out we were doubly sorry, as reported by the *Nippon Dempo* (Tokyo) first of all, because the disaster had caused such terrible sufferings and wrought ruin to the Japanese people, and then, besides, for this reason that, having to attend to interior cares, Japan could not handle the question of Russo-Japanese relations. In the further course of our talk, Mr. Yoshizawa expressed his own personal opinion that the question of settling the relations was such an important one that, in spite of interior cares, the cause of the rapprochement with the Soviet Republic must be made to progress. I then pointed out that during the Joffe-Kawakami negotiations we had proposed a formal conference, but had received no answer. I also told him I would be glad to know whether, with reference to the recent events in Japan, it was timely, in the view of the Japanese Government, to resume the negotiations, and—if so—in what manner the Government, wished to resume them. Mr. Yoshizawa was kind enough to promise that he would send an enquiry to Tokio and then convey to me the reply of his Government."

Epidemics in Tokyo Checked

"On the 25th instant martial law was lifted in the adjoining provinces of Saitama and Chiba, but will be

maintained in the districts of Tokio and Kanagawa, including the cities of Tokio and Yokohama, for some time to come.

At the same time an Imperial Ordinance issued yesterday authorizes the arming of police with revolvers. It has already been stated that the police and gendarmerie forces are being increased to meet the needs that may arise with the removal of the martial law regulations.

"The health of Tokio is improving, and the spread of disease is being effectively checked, according to the latest return published by the Metropolitan police authorities. These returns give the number of fresh cases of dysentery and typhoid recorded between October I and 18 as 1,774, of which 347 have proved fatal. Whereas in September the number of cases reported day by day was 99, this month the daily average has fallen to 54. Since September 1, the total number of cases reported has been 3,686 and of these 624 have ended fatally. Most cases are to be found among those who are condemned to live in barracks.

"Negotiations are now proceeding for the purchase by the Japanese Government of 1,500 tons of nails and 5,000 tons of zinc plates from Britain and 2,500,000 cubic feet of lumber from Canada."

Break-up of Filipino Political Ring

Appearances are that Wood is going to break the single party control that Quezon and Osmena have maintained in the Philippines since the first legislature in 1907. The anti-Wood Quezonistas by refusing to accept appointment to office under Governor General Wood leave him no alternative but to appoint Democratas. This will bring about a balance of power between the parties, and is a decided step in democratic government.

The Governor General has returned from investigating the Moro uprising. Censorship is being exercised; so little is known of happenings there. Wood, in his report to the legislature last month, stated that Moro fanatics from Mecca and elsewhere had incited the Filipino Moros to a very considerable extent. Now that troops are in the field, the situation in well in hand and little further trouble is expected.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

October 25.—An unparalleled state of internal confusion exists in Germany with Separatists and Reds battling the government.——General Smuts makes remarkbly plain outspoken speech on British Empire's duty in respect to chaos existing in Europe today.——The National Progressive party in America plans to hold conference and form new party.

October 26.—Widespread disorder still occurs in Reich and German reports from Rhineland say attempts to establish a Republic ends in failure.——Gov. J. C. Walton of Oklahama is impeached.——British Imperial Conference works on combined scheme of defence in which Dominion Premiers are particularly interested.

October 27.—U. S. Senator Underwood declares that America has surrendered her leadership of world affairs, in his campaign address for Democratic presidential nomination at Dallas, Texas.—— Messages have passed between Marquess Curzon and Mr. Hughes, Secretary of State, on subject of conference on Germany's ability to pay ——Rhineland disorders remain unchecked while many are killed.——

October 30.—United States is greatly stirred by reports on big loan to Germany and American newspapers give prominence to plans of a huge wheat credit.——Dispute between German Reich and government of Saxony continues.——First anniversary of Fascist march to Rome, Signor Mussolini reviewed and outlines policy of his government, explaining Italy's independent action.

October 31. Bonar Law, ex-Premier of Great Britain ides.——The recent appointment of Dr. Heintze as Commissioner of the Reich in Saxony increases rather than soothes antagonistic feeling between State and Berlin government.——With Mustapha Kemla as president, Angora Assembly decides upon Republican form of government.——Lloyd George on tour of America states the trip to be happiest one of his life and is convinced of lasting qualities of British-American friendship.

New Books and Publications

The Anglo-American Year Book 1923. Published by the American Chamber of Commerce, London.

The Anglo-American Yearbook published for a number of years by Mrs. B. M. Gardner has been revived in a 1923 edition under the auspices of the London American Chamber of Commerce. Mrs. Gardner was assisted in editing the book by H. R. Armory, secretary of the Chamber. The volume, of nearly 500 pages, contains especially well selected material to fulfill its purpose, which is chiefly to promote Anglo-American relations and secondarily to furnish Americans in England with information regarding American activities there. Lists of American and British officials are given. A review of the purposes of the various American clubs and organizations, names of Americans students in England, a directory of all American firms and agencies in Great Britain and of all British firms represented in America (both alphabetically and classified according to trade), a residential directory of Americans, a Who's Who of Americans in Great Britain, and British-American trade statistics. Comprise the contents of the volume.

The Yearbook also contains a large amount of information useful to Americans residing in England, such English Law for Americans, passports, How to Address Persons of Rank, etc., etc.

China in the Family of Nations, by Henry T. Hodgkin. London: Allen and Unwin: 1923. 7s. 6d.

Mr. Hodgkin lived for several years in the province of Szechwan, and he has recently traveled for two years in China, Korea, and Japan. He has now written a very interesting book on the problem of China and her relations with European civilization. The trouble with most writers on China is that they are fanatical upholders either of democracy or of 'strong Government,' and not only what they think, but also what they see, is colored by their political prejudices. Mr. Hodgkin is refreshingly moderate and judicial. He gives a good summary of the history of the relations between China and the Western Powers and Japan and of the internal troubles that have followed the revolution, and he states his own conclusions, which are wisely tentative rather than dogmatic. Perhaps the most interesting part of his book is that in which he discusses the industrialization of China.—From the *Living Age*.

Financial Notes

A news report from Osaka, dated October 28, and published by the *Evening News*, Shanghai, if true, is significant of the industrial readjustments which the Japanese earthquake precipitated:

"Spinning mills in Japan are panic stricken, owing to the vigorous importation of cotton yarn from China. The earthquake has made it practically impossible for spinning mills in Tokyo to carry on their business, and induced the prices of cotton yarn to rise.

"If China can produce superior kinds, experts agree to say, they will easily take the place of the Japanese yarn, as in respect of price, they have already superseded the Japanese-made."

Indicative of general business conditions in America is a recent statement given out by the Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation, New York City:

"Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation unfilled orders at present are slightly in excess of $8,000,000. This compares with $5,331,000 at the close of 1922. From the viewpoint of incoming business, March was the best month so far this year. A sharp slump in business followed in April on the heels of the large bookings of the first quarter, but since April each month has shown improvement in incoming business over the previous month. The trade is now going ahead on an even basis showing no signs of a slump so that it is indicated that Worthington in common with its competitors has sufficient business to keep plants busy for the balance of the year and have a fair carry-over of orders into 1923.

"Preferred dividends on "A" and "B" stocks requiring approximately $1,000,000 annually are being more than earned

(Continued on page 378)

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MacNair, Ph. D.

Professor of History and Government, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: The Suffrage in Japan

References: Pp. 337-8

Questions: 1. What is Suffrage? Is it a right or a privilege? 2. In countries lacking universal suffrage what limitations are generally placed upon its use? 3. What is the status of the suffrage in Japan? 4. How long has the question of the suffrage been an important factor in Japanese politics? Why? 5. Why is the matter of introducing universal suffrage a difficult one now in Japan? 6. What can you say as to the suffrage in the following countries: the U. S. A., China, England, France, Germany and Italy? 7. What prophecies are being made in reference to the introduction of universal suffrage in Japan?

Topic 2: Affairs in the Philippines

References: P. 338

Questions: 1. Where is Mindanao? 2. Who are the Moros? What is the origin of the word? 3. Why are the relations between the Moros and the Filipinos strained? 4. Who is the Governor General of the Philippines and what is the source of the trouble between him and the Filipino legislature? 5. What is the attitude of the Washington government? 6. What threats are said to have been made by the Filipino politicians? (Note: A good work to consult on the Philippines is Dean Worcester's The Philippines Past and Present)

Topic 3: The American Court for China

References: P. 316

Questions: 1. What is the American Court for China? Why was it established? 2. Who is the Judge? 3. Why are the Associated American Chambers interested in the Court? 4. What methods are they taking to demonstrate their interest? 5. What are their recommendations?

Topic 4: The New Head of the Shanghai Municipal Council

References: P. 316

Questions: 1. What is the Shanghai Municipal Council, and what is its origin? 2. How many compose its membership? 3. Who is Mr. Fessenden, and what is said as to his qualifications for his new position? 4. Is Mr. Fessenden the first American to hold the office of chairman of the Council?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: China's Parliament

References: Pp. 305-6

Questions: 1. What is the meaning of the word "Parlous"? 2. What are the bases for criticism of the Parliament? Are they based on fact? 3. What is the purpose of the editorial? 4. What reasons are cited for the failure of Parliament up to the present? What methods are suggested for trial? 5. Why is the American type of government suggested as one from which the Chinese may learn? Do you agree with this thought? Why? 6. Who was Sir Robert Walpole, and why is he mentioned here? 7. What are the conclusions as to the possibility of introducing foreign methods of government into China? 8. What part must be played by public opinion, and character in the development of China's government?

Topic 2: The Model Governor of Shansi

References: P. 307

Questions: 1. Who is the "Model Governor" of Shansi, and why is he so designated? 2. How long has he held his present position? 3. Does he deserve praise? Why? 3. Compare Shansi with Chihli, Honan and Shantung or with the province in which you reside. 4. What attitude has been assumed by Governor Yen in reference to China's recent Civil Wars? 5. What are "Golden Pills" and what has been Governor Yen's relation to their sale in his province? 6. What is said as to President Tsao's relation to the pills?

Topic 3: Death of Chow Tsu-chi

References: Pp. 306-7,337

Questions: 1. Who was Mr. Chow Tsu-chi? 2. Why was he called a real patriot? 3. What positions did he hold in the government? 4. In what was he engaged at the time of his death?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: The Cost of the Cantonese Government

References: Pp. 318,320,337

Questions: 1. How much is it figured the present "government" of Canton is costing the Cantonese? 2. Analyse the itemized statement given: What is the Adjutant's department? What may the "Incidental $18,000" include? How much does the army hospital cost? How much does the Commissioner of propaganda cost, and what are his functions? 3. What methods of "squeeze" are mentioned? 4. What reasons are given for the loss of Dr. Sun's popularity at present? Do you think he can regain his popularity? How much of his loss of popularity may be due to propaganda? 5. What is the Land Inquisition, and what is its purpose? 6. How are the Contractors being taxed? 7. What is meant by "farming" taxes? 8. What are the present relations between Dr. Sun and his Kuomintang former admirers in the Peking Parliament? Account for this.

Topic 2: Tramways in Peking

References: Pp. 308-14,316

Questions: 1. How long have plans for a tramway been under consideration in Peking? 2. What is the Banque Industrielle de Chine? 3. How many contracts were let for the construction of the Peking tramways? 4. In what parts of the city will cars run? 5. How will this affect the ricksha traffic? 6. What agreements have been made by the Tram Company? 7. What effect has the construction of a tram line upon certain of the old monuments of the city? 8. When is it hoped to begin the running of trams? 9. What are the conclusions of the writer as to the possible value of the tram line?

Topic 3: America's Trade with Japan

References: P. 340

Questions: 1. To what extent has trade between Japan the America grown greater or smaller during the past ten years? Can you account for this? 2. When did trade between the two countries become of great account?

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and for the year the corporation will show a substantial balance for the common stock. Working capital is in excess of $15,000,000, which is more than sufficient for current needs."

Trade Inquiries

Received by the American Commercial Attache, Shanghai:

An American manufacturer of high grade leather goods' such as bill folders, etc. wants a Shanghai connection, either on an agency basis or to handle their product as a side line.

American exporter of telephone equipment wishes to obtain the names of people suitable to represent him in China.

Received by the American Consulate General, Shanghai:

Hunter Palmer, Canon City, Colo. desires to purchase mah jongg sets.

Paul M. Mahler, Export Dept., D. J. Murray Mfg. Co., Wausau, Wis. desires to get in touch with automobile dealers in China.

J. H. Shekleton, c/o Rueff Bros., 76 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. desires timber and tie representative.

C. B. Thompson, representing International Harvester Co., Bombay, India desires to get in touch with dealers in motor trucks, tractors and agricultural machinery.

China Antique Miki & Co. 50 Rue du Consulate, Shanghai, desire to purchase American corn syrup in barrels of 350 or 700 lbs. each.

Lo Jack Sung, 7 Hankow Road, Shanghai, is desirous of purchasing American corn syrup.

Tubbs & Co., Ltd., 34 Oxford St., London, England, claiming to be agents and distributors for American dental manufacturers desire to make connections for the marketing of their products in China.

Received by the American Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai:

Quall Musical Merchandise Co., 319 W. Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md. is interested in securing horsehair, in sizes from 27 to 32 inches long, either in raw or finished state.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, October 31st, 1923.

Exchange:—The London price of silver for "spot" delivery at 32d. is $\frac{3}{16}$d. higher than last week, the quotation for two months forward at 31 $\frac{9}{16}$d. is only $\frac{1}{8}$d. up. India has been a buyer, and China is reported a seller, probably of silver bought in America earlier in the year for forward delivery. The stock in Bombay is reported 16,000 Bars, sufficient, at the present rate of offtake for up country, to last for 25 weeks. Our official rate for T/T on London, has remained throughout this weak at last week's closing quotation of 3/0$\frac{3}{4}$d. about $\frac{1}{4}$d. over this rate has been available for Oct., Nov. delivery, forward deliveries running down to about 3/0$\frac{3}{4}$d. June. There has been very little export paper on the market and there appears to be very little making. A fair demand for Gold T/T continues, and we close steady.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 24,531,000 an increase of Tls. 1,000.

Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 36,600,000 a decrease of $ 2,480 000.

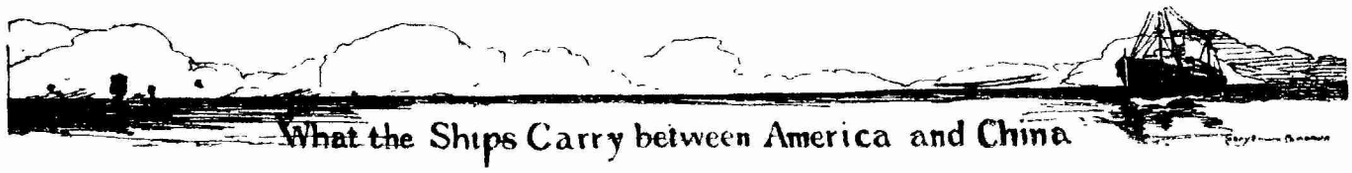
Estimated value Tls. 50,883,000 as against Tls. 67,289,000 held at this time last year.

T	Average rates for Oct.	Thursday Oct. 25	Friday Oct 26	Saturday Oct. 27	Monday Oct. 29	Tuesday Oct. 30	Wednes Oct. 31
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/0.702	3/0$\frac{3}{4}$	3/0$\frac{3}{4}$	3/0$\frac{3}{4}$	3/0$\frac{3}{4}$	3/0$\frac{3}{4}$	3/0$\frac{3}{4}$
D/Dfts. ,,	—	3/0$\frac{7}{8}$	3/0$\frac{7}{8}$	3/0$\frac{7}{8}$	3/0$\frac{7}{8}$	3/0$\frac{7}{8}$	3/0$\frac{7}{8}$
4m/s ,,	—	3/1	3/1	3/1	3/1	3/1	3/1
T/T India	221.981	219$\frac{3}{4}$	219$\frac{1}{4}$	217$\frac{3}{4}$	217$\frac{3}{4}$	217$\frac{3}{4}$	219$\frac{1}{4}$
T/T France	1,161.538	1185	1170	1160	1160	1175	1165
T/T N Y.	69.250	68$\frac{3}{4}$	68$\frac{3}{4}$	69	69	68$\frac{3}{4}$	68$\frac{3}{4}$
T/T H'kong	75.635	74$\frac{1}{4}$	74$\frac{1}{4}$	74$\frac{1}{4}$	74$\frac{1}{4}$	74$\frac{1}{4}$	74$\frac{1}{4}$
T/T Japan	71.231	71$\frac{3}{4}$	71$\frac{3}{4}$	72	71$\frac{3}{4}$	71$\frac{3}{4}$	72
T/T Batavia	181.788	181$\frac{1}{2}$	181$\frac{1}{2}$	181$\frac{1}{2}$	181$\frac{1}{2}$	181$\frac{1}{2}$	181
T/T Straits	76.933	76$\frac{3}{4}$	76$\frac{3}{4}$	76$\frac{3}{4}$	76$\frac{3}{4}$	76$\frac{3}{4}$	76$\frac{3}{4}$
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/2.202	3/2$\frac{1}{4}$	3/2$\frac{1}{4}$	3/2$\frac{1}{4}$	3/2$\frac{1}{4}$	3/2$\frac{1}{4}$	3/2$\frac{1}{4}$
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/2$\frac{1}{2}$	3/2$\frac{1}{2}$	3/2$\frac{1}{2}$	3/2$\frac{1}{2}$	3/2$\frac{1}{2}$	3/2$\frac{1}{2}$
6m/s ,, D/A	3/2.702	3/2$\frac{3}{4}$	3/2$\frac{3}{4}$	3/2$\frac{3}{4}$	3/2$\frac{3}{4}$	3/2$\frac{3}{4}$	3/2$\frac{3}{4}$
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,221.538	1245	1230	1220	1220	1235	1225
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	72.154	72	72	72$\frac{1}{4}$	72$\frac{1}{4}$	72	72
4m/s ,, Docs	—	72$\frac{1}{2}$	72$\frac{1}{2}$	72$\frac{3}{4}$	72$\frac{3}{4}$	72$\frac{1}{2}$	72$\frac{1}{2}$

(Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling	Oct. 25	Oct. 26	Oct. 27	Oct. 29	Oct. 30	Oct. 31
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	31$\frac{7}{8}$	31$\frac{7}{8}$	31$\frac{15}{16}$	31$\frac{15}{16}$	32	32
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $. 63$\frac{7}{8}$	G. $. 63$\frac{1}{2}$	G. $. 63$\frac{3}{4}$	G. $. 63$\frac{3}{4}$	G. $. 63$\frac{3}{4}$	G. $. 63$\frac{5}{8}$
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 336^{60}	Tls. 338^{00}	Tls. 338^{40}	Tls. 339^{20}	Tls. 339^{20}	Tls. 339^{60}
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.)999 touch)	111^{00}	111^{00}	111^{00}	111^{00}	111^{00}	111^{00}
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.2625	72.275	72.2375	72.275	72.325	72.3875
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	5%	5%	4%	4½%	5½%	5½%

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.
**Closing Price in New York for Previousday

Bank of England rate of discount	4%	London on Paris	T/T 76.17
Bank of France rate of discount	4½%	London on Germany	T/T
London open Market of rate Dis. 3 m/s.	3$\frac{5}{16}$%	New York on London	T/T 448$\frac{3}{4}$
,, ,, 4	3$\frac{3}{16}$%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/4$\frac{1}{16}$
,, 6	3½%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/3$\frac{1}{8}$
		Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/2$\frac{7}{16}$



Returns of the Shanghai Customs

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Tls. Sept. 1.29 equal Gold $1.

S. S. Taiyo Maru, September 29.
From U. S. A.

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	134
Fruits, Fresh, Unclassed.	,,	11
Oranges, Fresh	,,	129
Cigarettes	Mille	67,000
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	Hk. Tls.	124,087

S. S. Arizona Maru, September 28, from U. S. A.

Butter	Pls.	294
Flour, Wheat	Pls.	6,887
Wheat	,,	15,000
Cigarettes	Mille	52,500

S. S. Atreus, September 29.
From U. S. A.

Silk Seals, with Cotton back	Catties	74
Cotton Blankets	Pls.	4
Iron Bolts and Nuts	,,	318
Iron Nails, Cut	,,	12
Iron Nails, Wire	,,	1,275
Iron, Pipe Fittings	,,	95
Iron Plates	,,	212
Iron, Galvanized:		
Wire rope	,,	517
Wire shorts	,,	466
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	561
Steel, Tool	,,	1,954
Bronze Powder	,,	19
Emery Powder	,,	8
Grease	,,	383
Gum, Arabic	,,	11
Indigo Paste, Artificial	,,	1,260
Ink, Printing	,,	141
Leather, Patent	,,	3
Leadfoil and Tinfoil,	,,	1,655
Oil, Vegetable	,,	135
Packing, Unclassed	,,	7
Paints, Unclassed	,,	45
Paper, Bank-notes	,,	56
,, Coated	,,	1,718
,, Cardboard	,,	1,948
Paper, Wrapping	,,	19
Quebracho Extract	,,	333
Soda, Nitrate of	,,	75
Soda, Silicate of	,,	79
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	18
Bells	Pcs.	278
Motor-cars	Pcs.	10
Motor-trucks	,,	3
Oil-cloth	,,	53
Scales	,,	24
Trunks	,,	32
Typewriters	,,	241
Canned Meats	Doz.	144
,, Vegetables	,,	115
Files	,,	560
Hats	,,	37
Hosiery	,,	129

S. S. West Cactus, September 29.
from U. S. A.

Iron, Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	Pls.	806
Wire Rope Old	,,	265
Iron, Unclassed, Old	,,	380
Bones, Cow	,,	57
Flour, Wheat	,,	18,811
Tanning Materials, Unclassed	,,	39
Turpentine, Mineral	,,	417
Oil, Lubricating	,,	10,517

S. S. Catinat, September 29.
from U. S. A.

Iron Bars	,,	1,757
Iron Nails, Wire	Pls.	375
Oil Kerosene, in cases	Galls	300,000

S. S. Suruga, Oct. 1, from U. S. A.

Aluminium Sheets	Pls.	4
Iron Nails, Cut	,,	24
Iron Wire Rope, Old	,,	533
Steel, Bamboo	,,	923
Cheese	,,	2
Flour, Corn	,,	216
Glucose	,,	67
Hams	,,	15
Indigo Paste, Artificial	,,	1,000
Ink, Printing	Pls.	172
Leather, Enamelled	,,	1
Margarine	,,	9
Paints, Unclassed	,,	113
Paper, Wrapping	,,	38
Paper, Writing	,,	214
Quebracho Extract	,,	166
Soda, Bicarbonate of	,,	300
Clocks	Pcs.	12
Motor-cars	Pcs.	15
Typewriters	,,	20
Shoes	Pairs	110
Turpentine, Vegetable	Galls.	684
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	9,089

S. S. Kaga Maru, October 1, from U. S. A.

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	3,311

S. S. President McKinley, Oct. 4
To Seattle.

Intestines, Pigs,' Salted	,,	31

To Portland

Carpets	Hk. Tls.	1,516

To Martinsville, Virginia

Carpets	Hk. Tls.	638

To Scranton.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 10	Pls.	10.05

To Baltimore.

Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	42

To Darby

Silk, Waste: Shanghai, Bls. 5	Pls	15.19
Other Ports Bls. 76	Pls.	247.22

To Cleveland

Carpets	Hk. Tls.	1,883

To Buffalo.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai, Bls. 20	,,	19.55

To Chicago

Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports, Bls. 100	,,	101.57

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, other Ports, Bls 260	Pls.	260.39
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai, Bls 395	,,	390.42
White, other Ports, Bls. 20	,,	19.98
Yellow, Shanghai, Bls. 5	,,	4.50
Yellow, Hankow Bls. 60	,,	59 45
Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports, Bls. 200	,,	203.72
Silk, Pongees, Honan	,,	7.54
Silk Pongees, Shangtung	,,	1,67
Bristles	,,	271
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	661
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted.	,,	35
Straw Braid, Mottled	,,	68
Straw Braid, White	,,	38
Straw Braid, Fancy	,,	7
Skins, Goat, Tanned	Pcs	480
Skins, Kid	,,	6 000
Skins, Lamb	,,	9,674
Skins, Sheep	,,	4,950
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	34,936

S. S. Empress of Russia, Oct. 6
To Vancouver.

Tea Black, Hankow	Pls.	149
Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	9
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	16
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	866

To Victoria.

Tea, Black, Kiukiang.	Pls.	10

To Montreal.

Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	454

To Baltimore

Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	152
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	5

To Quebec.

Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	35

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton:—The market has been active during the past week and a further material advance has been established, with a more general interest on the part of the outside public, which freely enlisted on the Bull side, while among the more professional element the improvement in values has induced the liquidation of a good deal of long cotton. The demand for actual cotton has been very good on the part of local Spinners and Japanese exporters, who are being influenced by the continuance of rise in Mid-Americans and Indians.

In summing up the situation, it seems to us that looking at the question of supply and demand, we fail to see any reason to depart from our former opinion, and we still consider a higher level of prices warranted by the legitimate surroundings.

Yarn.—The yarn market has been keeping steady during the past week with a slight weakness showing at the close, but, with the interior marts bare of stock, we feel that a reaction towards higher prices is due in the early future.

Liverpool, October, 25, 1923.

Liverpool Market:—

Fully Middling Spot		17.72 Pence
,, ,,	January	16.96 ,,
,, ,,	March	16.73 ,,

Market:—*Firm.*

New York, October, 25, 1923.

New York Market:—

December	30.58 Cents
January	30.00 ,,
March	30.01 ,,
May	30.15 ,,
July	29.53 ,,
Spot	31.75 ,,

Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, October, 25, 1923.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May	Rps.	544 per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, Dec./Jan	,,	431 ,, ,,
Fine Oomra, Dec./Jan	,,	498 ,, ,,

Market:—*Firm.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot	Tls.	42.00
Shanghai, Spot	,,	39.00
M-ginned, Spot	,,	39.50
Taichong, Spot	,,	40.00
Shensi, No. 1 Spot	,,	41.50
Ningpo, Spot	,,	37.50

Market:—*Firm.*

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.
U. S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
TIENTSIN:
SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 12 Noon of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris, 299—331.
2. Extraterritorial Cases.
3. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
4. U. S. Rev. Stats., secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
5. China Court Regulations.
6. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING COMMITTEE: Nelson E. Lurton. W. W. Blu me Roland S. Haskell.

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

Oct. 29, 1923, Cause No. 2020, Russo-Asiatic Bank v. Max Wulfsohn & Co.; on motion to dismiss; testimony taken of C. Bleuler and G. A. Candlin; submitted.

,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 2329, Asia Life Insurance Co. v. W. R. Rice; on motion to set; passed.

,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 2325, Krausch v. Krausch; testimony taken of Laura C. Krausch and Julia Castro; submitted.

,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 2336, In re John R. Harvey's estate; on petition for letters of administration; testimony taken of E. M. Lamb; submitted.

,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 1488, Henry Gensburger v. Barnes Moss; on motion to set; passed.

(Before the Commissioner)

Oct. 27, 1923, Crim No. 526, U.S.v.M.L. Moody; plea of guilty entered.

,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 529, U.S v.E. Johnson; plea of not guilty entered; testimony taken of J. O'Toole and defendant.

LOUIS E. OSBURN, PLAINTIFF vs. ASIA BANKING CORPORATION, DEFENDANT.

(Continued from last week)

The phrase "and made payable thereby on or after said January 23, 1922," appears to be a legal conclusion, the motion to strike which is well taken[2] and to that extent the motion is sustained; but in other respects it is overruled and defendant is given ten days to answer.

ON THE MERITS.

(Decided August 4, 1923.)

SYLLABUS

(By the Court)

1. **Bank Checks:** THE PREMATURE CASHING of a check by the party for whom its proceeds were intended, and who subsequently effects a settlement satisfactory to the drawer, is at most *injuria sine damno.*
2. ID.: Where a promissory note is accepted by the drawer as a part of such settlement, an action by him against the bank for damages is premature without a judicial ascertainment that the note is uncollectible.

Theodore E. Simmang Esq, for plaintiff.

Messrs Schoop & Chalaire for defendant.

LOBINGIER, J.:

This is an action to recover damages for the alleged premature payment by the defendant bank on which it was drawn, of plaintiff's post-dated check for Mex. $1,000 payable to L. S. Armstrong. The check bears date January 23, 1922, but plaintiff testifies that it was written on January 3 and immediately delivered to the payee who was to draw a similar check to Charles W. Hannigs, to whom at the same time plaintiff gave another check of the same amount, thus effecting the loan to him of $2,000. It is also alleged that the date was changed while in the defendant's hands from January 23 to January 13, but of this there is no competent evidence, the alleged photograph of the check being rejected for want of proof of the original's loss and the rest being hearsay or opinion.

Plaintiff testifies that the purpose of giving the check to Armstrong was to "guarantee" him for the amount of the check he was to give Hannigs. In other words plaintiff was making a $2,000 loan to Hannigs in a roundabout way, but, nevertheless, he intended to make it. Armstrong seems to have indorsed the check to Hannigs, for the latter was the one who cashed it. But that circumstance made plaintiff's liability no greater for he must have expected to pay both checks and he evidently looked to Hannigs as his debtor.

Plaintiff testifies that, having meanwhile learned that Mr. Armstrong's check was worthless, he sent word to the defendant bank on January 19 and called in person on January 21, to stop payment of the check but that, notwithstanding, it was paid to Hannigs on January 22. Subsequently, however, he received from Hannigs the full amount of the loan—$2,000.00—and

2. Cyc. XXXI, 623.

Oct. 27, 1923, Crim No. 525, U.S.v.P. Boutros; plea of guilty entered.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 527, U. S. v. W. A. Adams; continued.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 524, U. S. v. G. Mark; continued.

Judgments and Orders:

Oct. 24, 1923, Cause No. 2226, Geo. A. Mayer v. L. D. Kearny et al.; order appointing receiver.
,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 1990, Shing Pei Wo. v. Journal of Commerce Press; order directing receiver to distribute assets and for his discharge.
,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 2136, Kingdom of Italy v. The Robert Dollar Co.; judgment for libellant.
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 2336, In re John R. Harvey's estate; order directing issuance of letters of administration.
,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 2226, Geo. A. Mayer v. L. D. Kearny et al.; order sustaining motion to recall execution as to first defendant.
,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 2325, Krausch v. Krausch; decree.

(By the Commissioner)

Oct. 27, 1923, Crim. No. 526, U. S. v. M. L. Moody; assessed costs and warned.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 529, U. S. v. E. Johnson; warned and ordered to sign pledge for one year.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 525, U.S.v.P. Boutros; assessed costs and warned.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 2019, F. Richmond v. Dodge & Seymour (China) Ltd.; order of dismissal.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Oct. 23, 1923, Cause No. 2329, Asia Life Insurance Co. v. W. R. Rice; answer.
,, 23, ,, ,, ,, 2307, U. S. v. L. D. Kearny; direct interrogatories.
,, 23, ,, ,, ,, 2333, William Jacks & Co. v. A. B. Rosenfeld; demurrer.
,, 23, ,, ,, ,, 2334, Louis E. Osburn v. Charles Hannigs; marshal's return of summons.
,, 24, ,, ,, ,, 2329, Asia Life Insurance Co. v. W. R. Rice; motion to set.
,, 24, ,, ,, ,, 1800, Banque Belge pour l'Etranger v. Montgomery Ward & Co.; alias writ of error.
,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 2294, F. J. Schuhl v. Beckman & Linden Engineering Corp'n; affidavit; motion; notice of motion.
,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 2335, In re Application of William W. Worthington for admission to the bar; petition.
,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 2226, Geo. A. Mayer v. L. D. Kearny et al.; receiver's bond.
,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 1987, In re Geo. A. Heyburn's will; affidavit-receipt.
,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 1990, Shing Pei Wo v. Journal of Commerce Press; receiver's final report.
,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 2325, Krausch v. Krausch; motion to set.
,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 2336, In re John R. Harvey's estate; petition.
,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 2020, Russo-Asiatic Bank v. Max Wulfsohn & Co.; praecipe for subpoenas; subpoenas issued; stipulations
,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 2337, Thornett & Fehr v. Viloudaki & Co.; complaint; summons issued.
,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 1488, Henry Gensburger v. Barnes Moss; answer.

a note for $1,000.00 covering his travelling expenses in seeking collection, attorney's fees and other items for which he now sues. This note, he says, was accepted in full settlement and that if it is collectible defendant owes him nothing. He expresses the opinion that it is uncollectible but the only legal ascertainment of that would be the return of an execution unsatisfied. That, however, seems never to have been attempted. Plaintiff did commence an action against Hannigs. It was later dismissed and plaintiff's then attorney gave as his reason for the dismissal that plaintiff "has received $2,000.00 and a demand note for his expenses." (Ex. 3).

Upon this evidence, therefore, assuming that defendant committed an actionable wrong in prematurely cashing the check, we are, nevertheless, of the opinion that any substantial award of damages could only be made after judicial ascertainment that the note which plaintiff admits having accepted in full settlement cannot be collected from the maker. For, as he expresses it, if the note is good the bank owes him nothing and his action is, at most, *injuria sine damno.*[3] We shall therefore allow plaintiff three months to proceed judicially to collect his note. If no such proceeding is instituted within that time, or in case the note is collected by such proceeding or otherwise, this action will stand dismissed.

It is so ordered.

3. Purdy v. R. Co., 13 N. Y. S. 295, 297; Ashby v. White, 2 Ld. Raym. 938, 958.

Oct. 26, 1923, Cause No. 2136, Kingdom of Italy v. The Robert Dollar Company; report of referees.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,, 1800, Banque Belge pour l'Etranger v. Montgomery Ward & Company; alias praecipe for transcript of record; citation on alias writ of error.
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 1488, Henry Gensburger v. Barnes Moss; motion to set.
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 2308, U. S. v. Charles McCormick; marshal's return of final commitment.
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 2309, U. S. v. Tolden McCoy; marshal's return of final commitment.
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 2310, U. S. v John M. Nelson; marshal's return of final commitment.
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 2315, U. S. v. G. Diaz; marshal's return of final commitment.
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 1378, American Sales Corporation v. U. S. Shipping Board et al; stipulation.
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 2338, G. C. Shaw v. Jno. E. Hughes Co. Inc.; complaint.
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 2339, Boyd v. Boyd; complaint.
,, 29, ,, ,, ,, 2340, A. Abeles v. J. L. Cowen; complaint.
,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 2226, Geo. A. Mayer v. L. D. Kearny et al; marshal's notice of release.
,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 2288, B. Holman v. I. Herskovitz & Bro. Inc.; amended answer.
,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 2341, In re Richard Swain's estate; petition.
,, 30, ,, ,, ,, 1800, Banque Belge pour l'Etranger v. Montgomery Ward & Co.; certificate to transcript of record.

(By the Commissioner)

Oct. 23, 1923, Civil No. 140, G. W. Thornton & Co. Ltd. v. F. V. Ritter; marshal's return of summons.
,, 23, ,, ,, ,, 141, Shanghai Hotels Limited v. R. A. Hutchison; complaint; summons issued.
,, 24, ,, Crim. ,, 527, U. S. v. W. A. Adams; complaint.
,, 24, ,, ,, ,, 528, U. S. v. V. Davis; complaint.
,, 25, ,, Civil ,, 141, Shanghai Hotels Limited v. R. A. Hutchison; marshal's return of summons.
,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 140, G. W. Thornton & Co. Ltd. v. F. V. Ritter; answer.
,, 27, ,, Crim. ,, 529, U. S. v. E. Johnson; complaint.
,, 27, ,, Civil ,, 141, Shanghai Hotels Limited v. R. A. Hutchison; motion to withdraw.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	S.N.L. T.P.L. Express Mail	3rd & 4th	Local	S.N.L. T.P.L. Fast Express	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30
Nansiang ... ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	0 02
Soochow ... ... d.		8.59		9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39			1.39
Wusih ... ... d.	7 00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36			2.38
Changchow ... d.	8 14	10.56		11.41	12.49	15.28		16.38		21.38			3.42
Tanyang ... ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38					—
Chinkiang ... d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33					5.34
Nanking ... ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02					7.20
Pukow ... ... d.					19.10			21.00					
Hsuchowfu ... d.					—			5.08					
Tsinanfu ... ... d.					—			13.16					
Tientsin Central a.					—			—					
Do. d.					23.52			21.20					
Tientsin East... a.					0.02			—					
Do d.								22.05					
Peking ... ... a.								1 30					

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	T.P.L. Mail	S.N.L. Night Express T.P.L. Express
Peking ... ... d.													—	15.25
Tientsin East ... a.													—	—
Do. d.													14.35	20.27
Tientsin Central a.													—	—
Do. d.													—	20.47
Tsinanfu ... ... d.													—	4.50
Hsuchowfu ... d.													—	13.00
Pukow ... ... a.													18.49	20.57
Nanking ... ... d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			15.30	16.15		23.00
Chinkiang ... d					9.20		10.25	12.54			17.29	18.27		0.52
Tanyang ... d.					9.57		11.21	13.36			18.03	19.26		—
Changchow ... d.			7.10		10.59	12.00	12.44	14.32			18.57	20.46		2.41
Wusih ... ... d.		7.20	8.22		11.59	13.02	14.07	15.33			19.43	21.52		3.53
Soochow ... ... d.		8.21	9.39		12.54	14.02	15 25	16.31			20.32			4.58
Nansiang ... ... d.	8.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	14.33	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	—			6.26
Shanghai North a.	8.42	11 00	12.05	13.30	15.00	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05	22.00			6.50

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8.15	9.40	11.05	12.30	13.55	15.20	16.45	18.10	19.35	21.00	22.25	21 50	1.15	Shanghai North d.	6.00	7 30	9.00	10.25	11.50	13.15	14.40	16 05	17.30	18.55	20.20	21.45	23.10	0.35
Kiangwan ... d.	7.10	8.40	10.05	11 31	12.55	14.20	15.46	17.10	18.35	20.00	21.25	22.50	-0 15	1.40	Tientungan ... d	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.30	11.55	13.20	14.45	16.10	17.35	19.00	20.25	21.50	23.15	0.40
Tientungan ... d	7.16	8.46	10.11	11.37	13 01	14.26	15.52	17 16	18.41	20.06	21.31	22.56	0.21	1.46	Kiangwan ... d.	6 12	7 42	9.12	10.37	12.02	13.27	14.52	16.17	17.42	19.07	20.32	21.57	23 22	0.47
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10.15	11 41	13.05	14.30	15 56	17.20	18.45	20 10	21.35	23 00	0.25	1.50	Woosung Forts a	6.35	8 00	9.35	11.00	12.25	13.50	15.15	16.40	18.05	19.30	20 55	22.20	23.45	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. * These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday S. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Down Shanghai North-Zahkou (Main Line) Zahkou-Shanghai North Up

STATIONS	Fast Local	Express R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R.
Shanghai North.....dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.35	..	..	19.15
Jessfield.....dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	15.51	..	..	19.30
Siccawei.....dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	15.58	..	..	19.36
L'hwa Junction.....dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.15	..	..	19.50
Shanghai South .....dep.	..	*8.05*	*9.05*	*13.25*	*15.30*	*17 55*	*18.15*	*19.20*
Lunghwa Junction.....arr.	..	*8 23*	*9.22*	*13.43*	*16.03*	*17 33*	*18.33*	*19.38*
Sungkiang .....dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.10	..	..	20.29
Kashai .....dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.08	..	..	21.16
Kashing.....dep.	7.05	10.31	12.40	16.16	18.30	..	..	21.46
Yehzah .....dep.	7.45	11.02	13.32	16.56	....	..	..	22.17
Changan .....dep.	8.31	11.36	14.23	17.40	....	..	..	22.51
Hangchow .....dep.	9.43	12.30	16.00	18.50	....	..	..	23.45
Zahkou .....arr.	10.05	12.45	16.30	19.10	....	..	..	24.00

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Express R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Night Express R.
Zahkou ..... d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.05	18.00
Hangchow ..... d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	15.35	18.25
Changan ..... d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	16.50	19.14
Yehzah ..... d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	17.32	19.45
Kashing ..... d.	..	7.15	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	18.10	20.24
Kashai ..... d.	..	7.39	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Sungkiang ..... d.	..	8.37	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Lunghwa Junction.....d.	*8.37*	*9.17*	*11.37*	*13.12*	*16 07*	*18.16*	..	*22.17*
Shanghai South .....a.	*8.56*	*9.51*	*11.55*	*14 10*	*16 27*	*19.00*	..	*22.45*
L'hwa Junction .....d.	..	9.39	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Siccawei .....d.	..	9.49	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Jessfield .....d.	..	9.56	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Shanghai North.....a.	..	10.10	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao-Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao .....dep.	6.50	8.45	10.45	13.45	15.05	17.30	22.55
Kenshangmun .....dep.	7.05	9.00	11.00	14.00	15.20	17.45	23.10
Hangchow.....dep.	7.14	9.11	11.11	...	...	17.56	...
Zahkou.....arr.	7.32	9.30	11.30	...	...	18.15	...

Zahkou .....dep.	7.45	9.49	12.00	...	...	18.30	...
Hangchow .....dep.	8.06	10.11	12.21	14.20	15.51	18.51	23.51
Kenshangmun .....dep.	8.17	10.22	12.32	14.31	16.02	19.02	0.02
Konzenchiao.....arr.	8.30	10.35	12.45	14.44	16.15	19.15	0.15